THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 30. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1892. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

A GREAT STRIKE ON.

EVERY MILL IN TOWN CLOSED UNTIL IT IS SETTLED.

"Ten Hours, the Same Pay, and Pay Twice a Month" the Demands—No Prospect of a Speedy Settlement of the Difficulty.

The great strike which was feared some time ago by all citizens of Rhinelander is now on, and from present appearances will not be settled for some time.

The men who are leading the movement say that they will stay out until their demands of ten hours, same pay and pay every two weeks are granted.

The mill owners say that no demand has been made on them. That a majority of the mills have been forced to close down by a mob of others than their employees and that they are fighting for their rights to run their own property and give their men, who wish to work, employment. They say they cannot pay the present wages for eleven hours and will close their mills first.

That is the situation as it stands to-day. There is no prospect of a change in it for several days. Both sides are determined and to-day Rhinelander has upon it the worst condition it could meet. The public are interested to the extent that they wish to see the difficulty settled as soon as possible. There is no question but what a good percentage of the mill employees who reside here and have been here for years, have no part in this strike. They are now idle because they are kept idle. It is also true that a greater majority of the people, regardless of occupation, would be with the strikers in sympathy at least, if they were lead by these workmen who are now taking no part in the affair but are quietly minding their own business and waiting for the storm to pass. As to the merits of the men's claims or the mill owner's claims, a newspaper can neither decide nor adjust. It may prejudice public opinion but it is not the place for any newspaper to undertake to decide the issues between employers and their men. They can and will adjust their differences themselves and the hope of this paper is that they will be adjusted soon. In their efforts to obtain a ten hour day the workmen have had public sympathy all through the valley and they have it here, but the matter of wages and interferences with willing workmen is quite another question.

THE STRIKE'S PROGRESS.

Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock the sawyer in Steven's mill blew the whistle, the mill stopped and the men walked out. There seemed to be but little idea among the men that a strike was to take place at that time but once started it spread with great rapidity. The Stevens crew went across the dam to the Rhinelander Lumber & Shingle Co.'s mill, and in a few moments the whistle blowed to shut down. The crew came out and many of them joined in a march to the Oneida Lumber Company's mill where the crew was asked to join the crowd, but refused. The men then came back across the river and visited Conro's, where considerable time was spent with the men and the mill finally shut down. The crowd then went up the Lake Shore mill track, motioning to Conro's planing mill crew as they passed, but it did not come out. At Brown Bros. the leaders asked for Mr. Brown, and on being told that he was away, left without visiting the mill. They now numbered about seventy-five men and boys, many of the crews shut down having gone to their homes or staid about the mills. At Clayton's mill, which was next visited, the crew soon joined the strikers, Mr. Clayton telling them that he was willing to run ten hours, but would not pay the same wages. Olson & Mickeljohn's was then visited, no attempt being made to see the men at work in the Soo planing mill. It was now 5:30 and as the mill stopped Mr. Mickeljohn told his crew that all who wished to get their time for the extra half hour, to stay at their posts. They did so, nearly to a man, and the strikers went on to Brown & Robbins. At each mill that was visited the head sawyers in the strikers' ranks went ahead and talked with the sawyer. At Brown & Robbins the mill stopped. The crowd then visited Brown Bros. mill, which had just closed down for six o'clock. They asked Mr. Ferdon if the firm was willing to run ten hours at same pay and on being told that Mr. Brown was out of town and they must see him, they left after warning him not to try to start eleven hours.

A meeting of all the strikers was held in the old Opera House in the evening. The room was full of men when it was called to order. Oliver Simons was chosen chairman and Will O'Brien secretary. There was a committee of nine appointed who were to have charge of the strike and lead the men until it was settled. A number of speeches were made by different ones and a motion carried that not a mill in town would be allowed to run until the ten hours and same pay was granted. A large number of men were at the meeting simply out of curiosity and only a small proportion of the men who do the work in the mills were present. When it was said that two mills were running eleven hours that night one of the strikers said they must go and close them down. Following their leaders they marched from the hall to Brown Bros.' mill, where the night crew were at work and had no sympathy with the strike. Word went ahead that the men were coming and when they arrived the mill was stopped and dark. The strikers staid around there for a few moments and forming in line again marched over the river to the Oneida mill, where the crew also wanted to work. The sawyer refused to stop and one of the strikers blew the whistle. The sawyer would pull the cord to go ahead and some of the crowd would immediately pull it to stop. Finally the sawyer was picked up by the crowd and carried out of the mill, when it shut down. Mr. Millard, of the company told the strikers that he was willing to run ten hours but would pay for that time. He said his crew wanted to work and the company were willing to do what the other mill firms did, but the strikers told him his or no other mill could run until they granted ten hours at same pay. The men dispersed quietly and without demonstration after closing the mills, a majority going home, Brown & Robbins run all night as they were only running ten hours on the night run. Wednesday morning everone was astir early. Brown Bros.' crew reported for duty with but two exceptions and their places were easily filled from the yard crew. The mill started up, but soon the strikers went there in a body and although the men were unwilling to quit forced it to shut down. A number of them were carried out of the mill and the engineer of both the saw mill and planing mill were taken forcibly from their places.

Another meeting was held in the Opera House Wednesday forenoon. The men simply talked the situation over and agreed to not allow a mill to run until the strike was settled. After dinner Brown Bros.' mill again started up, and after running an hour or more the strikers and their friends, five hundred strong, went to the mill and forced it to shut down. The engineer, Joe Adams, and Frank Divers, foreman of the planing mill, were pretty roughly handled by some of the leaders, who were enraged to think that they would presist in working after having been stopped in the morning. After the mill had closed down the strikers assembled across from the planing mill and several speeches were made, urging the men to stand together. The afternoon passed without further occurrence of interest and no attempt to start the mills has since been made. The meeting of men in the Old Opera House last night was well attended, and addresses were made by two leaders, Oliver Simons and John Beaulieu. It was announced that to-night W. W. O'Keefe, of Ashland, will be here and the band has been engaged to play. A meeting will be held at the same place as previous ones. Yesterday the mill men instituted legal proceedings against several who were foremost in going into the mills and forcing them to stop. Napoleon Ra'elle, night sawyer at Stevens, who was one of the head men Tuesday was arrested and released on bail. He was re-arrested again the same day and in default of bail went to jail to await his hearing next week. Frank Pecor, a young boy who was also one of the first in Olson & Mickeljohn's mill, was also arrested. His bail bond was signed by A. W. Brown and James Mickeljohn. John Beaulieu was arrested last evening and gave bail for appearance. Four more of the men, Edward Gandon, who had just come to town, James Gohum, who lead the crowd into Brown's mill yesterday noon, John Kelly and Chas. Young were this morning arrested and their bail fixed at seven hundred and fifty dollars, the same as the others.

The mill men held a meeting last night and decided to shut their mills down until they were allowed to run them with men who would work. What a day will bring forth is hard to say. The strikers are firm and the mill men also. The wish all citizens have is that it may be settled soon.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

Saloons were all closed Tuesday by order of the authorities.

The strike at Eagle is unchanged. The Gerry Lumber Co. continue to run one side of their mill.

The examination of all strikers who have been arrested will be held in Municipal Judge Brown's office next Monday.

The town has been perfectly orderly during the week and to-day with the streets crowded there is no disturbances or trouble.

Criminal proceedings have been begun against all the known leaders. They are charged with assaulting the men who wished to work.

Rhinelander has all the appearance of a holiday this week.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cole last week.

Read what Spafford & Cole have to say in their new ad. this week.

Dr. Hinman's new house is about completed. The family will occupy it next week.

W. L. Beers, the clothier, has something to tell you about hats in this week's NEW NORTH.

A little one appeared at H. B. Wiegar's last Sunday. It is likely to remain for a number of years.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A high grade Meacham safety bicycle. Inquire of G. F. Husman, Fuller House. 3w

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The Rapids House office has been fitted up with new desk furniture which makes a marked improvement.

All parties having accounts with The Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Company are requested to call and settle at once.

Local firemen who attended the tournament at Hurley last week say they were handsomely entertained by everybody in the mining city.

Coon & Chafee have rented their new store building on Davenport street to a clothing establishment which will open up for business next month.

The mill crew at Woodboro struck Saturday for ten hours and the same pay. The mill started up again Tuesday, however, at the old scale and same hours as before.

Rev. W. M. Bray will deliver his third lecture, on "Is Political Socialism a Blunder?" at the Congregational church Sunday evening. He will also say something in connection with it in regard to the strike.

LOST.—A lady's gold watch and chain, between Catholic church and Richard Reed's. Letter "K" on outside of watch and monogram K. I. F. on inside. Finder will please leave same at Irvin Gray's store and receive reward. *

The Station Agent at McCord, on the Soo, had his left foot amputated Monday while trying to couple freight cars. He was brought here to the hospital, where the injured limb was dressed and he is now doing as well as could be expected.

The partidge and duck season opens to-day and continues until December 1. Partridges are very scarce in the town of Pelican this summer, and poor hunting is anticipated during the fall. They have either been pretty nearly exterminated or have emigrated farther south.

The female ball team played the local club yesterday before a large crowd, who were ready to quit before the ladies were. The girls may be all right in their places but that isn't in a ball suit. The only thing about them which gains any plaudits is their gall in going about the country as a ball team.

Chas. E. Crusoe, of Flint, Michigan, has purchased the stock of A. Simansky and will take possession in about thirty days. Mr. Crusoe has been in the dry goods business for many years and says he will put in the finest stock of goods ever seen in northern Wisconsin. He will be considerable of an acquisition to the place. Mr. Simansky will run his present stock down considerably in the next 30 days.

SOME PERSONALITIES.

Ed. Brazell was in from camp Monday.

Dane Vaughn was in town this week.

Abbie Smith has returned from her visit to Iowa.

Egbert Wyman, of Crandon, was here yesterday.

Chet. Worden, of Merrill, was here on business Tuesday.

Congressman Lynch was in the city Saturday a few hours.

Max Sells, of Eagle, was at the county seat this week.

Mrs. Tim Lennon is visiting in the southern part of the state.

E. C. Allen, of Eagle River, was in the city this week on business.

R. H. Weesner and family are visiting at Wabash, Ind., this month.

Mrs. Earle, of Appleton, visited the family of F. D. Bowerman last week.

W. E. Brown and Parish Nicholds were trout fishing at Dunbar Tuesday.

Mrs. E. B. Stevens is visiting her daughter Mrs. Bowman, at Minneapolis.

Doctor Ellis, formerly of Ironwood, now located at Prentice, was in the city Monday.

John Reardon has been entertaining a brother from Michigan during the past week.

Doctor Chas. Fenelon and wife, of Phillips, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Will Fenelon.

Mrs. Ed. Slosson was at Omega last week to attend the funeral services of her father.

Miss Minnie Sanford, of Merrill, has accepted the position of teacher of the Woodboro school.

J. W. McCormick left for Omaha last week on legal business. He will be gone a week or more.

Alex McRae and family returned Monday from Portage county. Mrs. McRae has been quite sick there for some time.

Mrs. Jennie Stell, of Chicago, is visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliott. She will remain some time.

Architect Conover, of Ashland, was in town Tuesday on business. His firm is doing a large business at both Ashland and Madison.

Geo. Mason, C. S. and Archie McIndoe, J. Doherty and a like number of the tenderer sex, were at Tomahawk Lake over Sunday.

L. J. Beck and Chas. Wilson left for Milwaukee Tuesday to attend the democratic convention. N. A. Coleman gave his proxy to Beck.

A. W. Shelton and C. L. Burnham, of Edgerton, who is here visiting, were out to Dunbar Monday after trout. They returned with a large catch.

Harry Raymond, Lac O'Rielly and Jule Demars came up from Merrill Saturday, and on account of the wreck at Woodboro were compelled to wait over at Heafford Junction until Sunday morning.

Art. Rogers has a new pacer which acts as though he might go by anything in town. He brought it up from Oshkosh last week.

The democratic assembly convention for this district will be held at the court house in this city on Thursday, September 15. Charles Chafee will be the nominee without doubt.

Gus. Ecklund, the gambler who was shot by Tom Ball at Merrill last week, died Monday. The notortous house where the shooting occurred burned to the ground Monday night. Ball so far has not been captured.

The Screen Door factory is undergoing a number of improvements during its shut down. The building has been braced with iron rods, a floor laid in the basement and a number of new machines have been put in on the first floor. The biggest change is the addition of a complete sprinkler system, which will reduce their insurance rate just one-half. Every floor of the factory is piped and fitted with sprinklers, so that in case of fire in any portion of the institution a stream will play on the blaze without the aid of anyone. A large tank is being built near the engine house, to use in case of any accident to the water works system. The factory presents a better appearance since Jewell placed some large sized lettering on the side of it. The repairs will be completed and the factory ready to start in a couple of weeks.

There will be a meeting of the Episcopal church society at Paul Browne's office after the services this evening.

The regular teachers' examinations for Oneida county will be held as follows: Eagle River, September 1 and 2; Minocqua, September 5 and 6; Rhinelander, September 6 and 7. They will be conducted by Supt. Prideaux.

When Will Lawson went to Hurley to attend the firemen's tournament last week he got a friend to stay in his place at the postoffice store. The friend departed before Will's return with what money there was in the till—about forty dollars, and is now on his way to a more congenial clime.

Rev. Mr. Jenner, of Wausau, will hold Episcopal services in the Baptist church this evening.

Fred Coon has purchased the Fuller House property, including furniture, fixtures, and all, and on September 1 will take charge of the house. Fred is well-known to the commercial public and is also a good hotel man. He will no doubt make a success of the Fuller. Messrs. Hoopes & Fuller, the outgoing proprietors, will remain here for some time at least.

Excursion to Eagle River.

A special train will leave the Lake Shore depot at 9 o'clock Sunday morning for Eagle River, where the Rhinelander and Eagle ball teams play in the afternoon. The train will return from Eagle at 7 o'clock, reaching here at 9 P. M. The fare for round trip has been fixed at only $1.25 and no doubt a big crowd will go.

Death of Mrs. Naylor.

Mrs. Charles Naylor died Sunday night after a lingering sickness, which only death could end. She has been a long and patient sufferer. The funeral services were held at the house Tuesday morning, Rev. Mr. Savage officiating. The deceased leaves a husband and three children to mourn the loss, and a large number of friends who extend their sympathy to the family.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of The Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by E. W. Anderson and those associated with him, under the same partnership name; all debts of the late partnership will be paid by said E. W. Anderson, and all accounts owing to the late firm, excepting the accounts especially enumerated in the agreement for dissolution, must be paid to the said E. W. Anderson.

Dated August 30, 1892.

E. W. ANDERSON,
4w A. M. ROGERS.

July 18, 1892, 8 p. m. Boord met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call. C. Wilson and J. E. Hilber present. A. W. Brown absent. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion the following bills were allowed and Chairman and Clerk instructed to draw orders for same.

No.	To.	Fund.	Amt.
171	J. J. Reardon & Co.	Pauper	$ 6.00
172	L. Paysse	"	5.00
173	A. Conro & Son	"	5.00
174	F. A. Hildebrand	"	9.00
175	F. A. Hildebrand	"	7.00
176	F. A. Hildebrand	"	44.25
177	J. J. Crowe	General	4.00
178	J. J. Reardon	"	29.25
179	J. Driscoll	"	10.00
180	A. Sievwright	Road	12.00
181	T. E. Lennon	"	12.50
182	J. L. Young	"	21.36

On motion the following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, that the Town Treasurer of the town of Pelican be, and he is hereby instructed to transfer $535.03 from the Fire Hydrant fund to the General fund, $644.50 from the Electric Light fund, and $200.00 from the Pauper fund to the General fund.

On motion the Board adjourned until July 20, 1892, at 3 p. m.

Wm. W. Carr, Town Clerk.

July 20, 1892, 3 p. m. Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call, all members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion the following bills were allowed and Chairman and Clerk were instructed to draw orders for same.

No.	To.	Fund.	Amt.
183	Irvin Gray	Pauper	$ 25.00
184	G. W. Beers	Road	23.17

On motion application of Chas. Williams to transfer one half his liquor license to Peter Eno was accepted. On motion the following order was made:

(Continued next week.)

Smoke The Famous Cigar. 1y

WANTED.—Lumber graders and inspectors. Steady employment. Apply or write to

YAWKEY & LEE LBR. CO.,
4w Hazelhurst, Wis.

Lee & Bunker, of Wausau, are doing a good lot of work here in the plumbing line. They are now at work on Father July's and E. D. Brown's houses.

Gentlemen in need of clothing should not fail to call on Krueger, the tailor, before making purchases. The finest line of woolen stuffs in the city to select from, at reasonable prices. *

The best fits in suits and overcoats at Krueger's merchant tailoring establishment. None but the best and most skillful tailor employed. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine goods and prices. *

Lots for Sale

Cheap and on long time.

tf D. B. STEVENS & SON.

Notice.

Miss Alice Dayton, of Chicago, is in the city prepared to give instruction on the piano and organ. Miss Dayton is a recent graduate of the American Conservatory of Music and is an instructress of wide experience. She can be found at the residence of P. W. Nicholds. 3w

Notice of Drawing Jurors.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of September, 1892, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day at my office in the Court House in the village of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin, I shall, pursuant to law, proceed to draw up the names of thirty-six (36) persons to serve as petit jurors at the next general term of the circuit court for said Oneida county, commencing on the first Monday in October, 1892, being the 3d day of the month.

Dated Aug. 19, 1892.

E. C. STURDEVANT,
Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Oneida county.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT } ss.
Oneida County. }

To A. Nugenot:

You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you, and your property garnisheed to satisfy the demand of Richard Wesley, amounting to fifty dollars. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne Esq., judge of said municipal court, at his office in Rhinelander in said county, on the 10th day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1892.

RICHARD WESLEY, Plaintiff.

Aug. 18-3w-sep 1

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the application of C. Eby to vacate a part of the plat of S. H. Albau's second addition to the village of Rhinelander.

Notice is hereby given that at the general term of the circuit court in and for the county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, to be held at the Court House in the village of Rhinelander, in said county on the 3d day of October, 1892, at the opening of court on the first day of said term, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the court to vacate that portion of Werle Avenue in S. H. Albau's second addition to the village of Rhinelander in said county of Oneida which lies north of the south line of Lot 1 in Block 12 of said addition, and north of the south line of Lot 6 in Block 2 of Cohn, Bing and Slimmer's third addition to said village.

Dated August 3, 1892.

Aug. 4-8w-Sept. 22. C. EBY.

Furniture!

The Finest Stock Ever Displayed in Northern Wisconsin will be placed on Sale in the New Building now going up on Brown Street, About Oct. 1st.

It will pay you to wait if you are going to buy soon.

F. J. Pingry & Co.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

GOTLIEB MEYERS was struck and killed by lightning at Denver, Col., during a thunderstorm. He was standing on the street corner at the time, and just before the fatal stroke exclaimed: "There is no God. This fear is all folly."

SILAS STEELE, 16 years old, took a dose of poison and died at Germantown, N. C., because his mother severely whipped him.

THE biggest strike in the history of Jimtown, Col., has just been made in the Shallow Creek district. It has a lead of quartz rich in sulphurets, which assays from $65 to 1,000 ounces in silver.

THE National Letter Carriers' association convened in annual session at Indianapolis. Much business of importance would be transacted.

ROANOKE, Va., was visited by a cloudburst, doing great damage. Stores were flooded in the business portion of the city, which is on low laud, the damage being estimated at $1,000,000.

THE miners' strike in the Upper Monongahela coke region has ended disastrously for the Miners' union. The companies refused to recognize the united mine workers' organization and the men were returning to work.

REV. JOHN B. JACOBS, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Webb City, Mo., was drowned while seining in the river there.

GEORGE TALCOTT, a coachman, was shot and killed at Cleveland, O., by Edward Hutchinson, whom he was trying to eject from the house for persecuting a servant girl. Hutchinson then committed suicide.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., celebrated the 250th anniversary of her founding with appropriate exercises.

NEAR Harlan Courthouse, Ky., during a free-for-all fight, John Nolan, a school teacher, shot and killed Edward Pace and one Sitzer, with whom he had been on bad terms.

IT was officially reported that cholera was epidemic in Hamburg and Havre, and quarantine officers at Staten island, N. Y., were promptly notified to use every precaution to keep the disease from entering this country.

NEAR Medill, Mo., nine cars of California pears and peaches were wrecked on the Santa Fe. The fruit was carried away by wagon loads by the farmers.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR Lackawanna switchmen and fifty of the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Rochester Railroad Company's switchmen at Buffalo struck entirely from sympathy for the other strikers.

THE national convention of the Brethren church convened in annual session at Warsaw, Ind., 500 delegates being in attendance.

A TERRIFIC rainstorm occurred at Center Rosalla, lower California, the seat of the great French copper mines (the "Boleo" mines), destroying $100,000 worth of property.

THE American Bar association convened in annual session at Saratoga, N. Y., members of the legal fraternity from almost every state in the union being present.

P. J. BERLO rode a bicycle 2 miles at Springfield, Mass., in four minutes and forty-eight seconds, breaking the world's record four minutes forty-eight and four-fifths seconds made by Taylor last fall.

THREE members of the Brock gang of thieves were reported killed near Grand Junction, Col., by Deputy Sheriff W. E. Davis.

EXTENSIVE forest fires were raging in the South mountains, 10 miles west of Carlisle, Pa., and large tracts of valuable timber land had been burned over.

AS THE result of an unsuccessful effort to involve other railroad organizations in the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, it was officially declared off by Mr. Sweeney.

STRONG precautionary measures will be put into operation at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Atlantic ports to keep cholera out of the country.

WILLIAM B. COCHRAN, the fugitive secretary of the Bushwhacker Mining Company, of Aspen, Col., was arrested in San Francisco.

THOMAS SMITH shot and killed his wife and himself at the home of a friend near Denver, Col. Jealousy was assigned as the cause.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, an alleged horse thief from Franklin, Ky., was shot and killed by Sheriff A. J. Hill at Nashville, Tenn.

IN Longview lunatic asylum, near Carthage, O., George Geotz, an insane inmate, strangled to death Henry L. Gerwing, another insane inmate.

A NEGRO man who was a witness in the trial of whitecaps at Brookhaven, Miss., some weeks ago, was shot and killed while returning home from work.

PERRY TURNER, the Kentucky outlaw, was found guilty of the murder of Isaac Lewis, and was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

THE treasury department at Washington has issued a circular requiring consular certificates of disinfection with all importations of foreign rags from foreign ports, and absolutely prohibiting the importation of rags from districts known to be infected with the cholera.

GERTIE CARNS, the female balloonist who has been making ascensions at the Detroit exposition grounds, was killed by falling from a great height.

AT the meeting of the National Letter-Carriers' association at Indianapolis, Ind., Frank E. Smith, of San Francisco, was elected president and Kansas City selected as the next place of meeting.

A MAN named Unger, living near East Liverpool, O., shot and killed his brother-in-law and then killed himself. Family trouble was the cause.

NOT satisfied with the stoppage of the strike by Grand Master Sweeney, and with alleged grievances of their own, the switchmen on the Lackawanna and Nickel Plate roads at Buffalo quit work again.

THE total assessment of railroad property in Arkansas for 1892 amounts to $18,785,286, an increase of $461,646 over 1891.

AT the biennial session of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Kansas City, Mo., W. W. Blackwell, of Kentucky, was elected supreme chancellor. The ladies' auxiliary, Pythian Sisters of the World, chose as supreme chief Mrs. Hattie A. Robinson.

MRS. JENNIE MORTON, who was bitten by a pet dog thirteen years ago, died in great agony of hydrophobia at her home near Brazil, Ind.

AT Coal Creek, Tenn., the trial of the leaders of the insurgent miners was begun, and the troops captured a few more of the law breakers at Oliver Springs.

HENRY FISHER was killed and several others seriously injured by the engine on which they were riding going through a bridge at Dixonburg, Pa.

CHANCELLOR MCGILL, of New Jersey, delivered an opinion in the Reading coal combine, so far as it relates to that state, holding that the trust was illegal.

AT the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 26th aggregated $1,008,610,887, against $1,009,774,883 the previous week. The increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 6.7.

BY the caving in of a sewer at Huntington, W. Va., three workmen lost their lives.

FIVE persons were injured in a railroad collision at Pittsburgh, some, it was feared, fatally.

IN the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 26th numbered 165, against 172 the preceding week and 226 for the corresponding week last year.

FIRE at Muncie, Ind., destroyed the rail mill resulting in a loss of $100,000.

DURING a storm on Georgian bay the steam yacht Wahpita went to the bottom and Hiram Sibley, the New York millionaire, his wife, son and daughter, Isaac Bearinger, a millionaire lumberman of East Saginaw, Mich., and Miss M. B. Pond and Miss F. W. Durbin, both of Rochester, N. Y., were drowned. Five members of the crew were also drowned.

JACOB YONDELL and Adelphena Hanson, were married in Milwaukee by Court Commissioner Kate Pier, it being the first marriage ever solemnized in Wisconsin by a woman.

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Virginia, was elected president of the American Bar association in session at Saratoga, N. Y.

A BULLETIN issued by the census bureau states that there are 2,240,354 communicants in the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, represented in 102 annual conferences.

JAMES R. MORTON was hanged in the county jail at Camden, N. J., for the brutal murder of Mrs. Lydia Ann Newby, an old colored woman.

THOMAS H. RODMAN, formerly district attorney of Kings county, N. Y., was accidentally scalded to death in a bath tub at New York.

THE failure is announced at Jackson, Mich., of W. F. Cowan, carriage manufacturer, whose liabilities were estimated at $260,000.

FOUR children in one family by the name of Wilson were fatally bitten by rattlesnakes near Athens, Ga.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the international conference of state boards of health at Indianapolis an international quarantine inspection commission was appointed, and it was suggested to memorialize President Harrison with the object of stopping immigration from cholera-infested ports.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EX-GOV. MYRON H. CLARK, of New York, died at his home in Canandaigua. He was elected governor of the state in 1855.

E. LOUIS LOWE, ex-governor of Maryland, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 71 years.

E. A. WARREN, a veteran journalist, and for several terms president of the Arkansas Press association, died at Texarkana, Ark., aged 52 years.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: Iowa, Sixth district, Frederick White (dem.); Illinois, Ninth district, N. S. Scrivens (people's); Minnesota, First district, William H. Harris (dem.); Tennessee, Seventh district, N. N. Cox (dem.).

JUDGE LEWIS T. H. IRVING, 65 years old, of the court of appeals of Maryland, died at his home in Princess Anne.

COL. E. C. SMEED, of Omaha, Neb., the chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railway Company, died in Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN league clubs of Wisconsin held their state convention at Milwaukee and selected delegates to the National league meeting at Buffalo.

NOMINATIONS for congress were made as follows: Iowa, Fourth district, T. Updegraff (rep.); Seventh district, E. A. Ott (people's); Tenth district, James Ryan (dem.); Eleventh district, Don Campbell (people's); Fourth district, Walter H. Butler (dem.). Ohio, First district, Bellamy Streeter (rep.); Second district, John A. Caldwell (rep.). Georgia, Seventh district, John W. Maddox (dem.); Eighth district, Thomas G. Lawsen (dem.). Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth district, George F. Kribbs (dem.). Michigan, Fourth district, George L. Taple (dem-peo.). Wisconsin, Tenth district, Nils P. Haugen (rep.).

OVER 200 men from the Twenty-ninth street Pittsburgh mill of the Carnegie Company quit work in sympathy with the locked out men.

THE Burton family, of whom hundreds reside in the vicinity of Mitchell and along the Wabash in Indiana, held a reunion at Mitchell.

GRAND MASTER SWITCHMAN SWEENEY was assaulted and knocked down by Arthur Quinn, a striking switchman, at Buffalo, N. Y., who wanted to continue the strike.

WITH the death of Rhoda Sparrow (colored) St. Louis loses its oldest citizen. She was born in Delaware 100 years ago and had been living in St. Louis for the last ninety-five years.

ENOCH MAY, SR., the oldest printer in the west, died in Burlington, Ia., aged 91 years. He was born in Boston and was connected with early journalism in that city.

GEN. JOHN BIDWELL, prohibition nominee for president, has issued his letter of acceptance. He declares the liquor traffic to be the cause of about all the evils of the land.

THE following congressional nominations were made: Missouri, Fourth district, D. D. Burnes (dem.); Michigan, Eighth district, H. M. Youmans (dem.); Arkansas, Third district, G. O. Brush (people's); Washington, Thomas Carroll (at large dem.); Illinois, Fifth district, Samuel Alshuler (dem.); Mississippi, Fourth district, Frank Buskitt (people's); Texas, Third district, C. R. Kilgore (dem.); Georgia, Seventh district, John W. Maddox (dem.); Eighth district, Thomas G. Lawson (dem.); Iowa, Ninth district, F. W. Myers (people's); Eleventh district, David Campbell (dem.); Eleventh district, Don Campbell (people's); Eighth district, Thomas L. Maxwell (dem.).

IDAHO democrats in state convention at Boise nominated John M. Burke, of Shoshone county, for governor.

JUDGE R. F. GRAVES, of Seattle, was nominated by the prohibitionists of Washington for governor.

NOMINATIONS for congress were made as follows: Arkansas, First district, Hugh Sinsmore (dem.); Third district, J. O. Bush (people's); Illinois, Nineteenth district, J. D. Hooker (pro.); Fifth district, Henry Wood (pro.); Georgia, Fourth district, Charles L. Moses (dem.); Louisiana, Seventh district, T. J. Guice (people's); Iowa, Ninth district, A. F. Myers (people's); Kentucky, Seventh district, W. C. P. Breckinridge (dem.); Texas, Fourth district, David B. Culbertson (dem.); Alabama, Fourth district, Gaston A. Robins (dem.).

H. J. SNIVELY, of Yakima, was nominated by the democrats of Washington as their candidate for governor.

FOREIGN.

MARSHAL DEODORE DA FONSECA, the first president of the republic of Brazil, is dead, aged 57 years.

LOUISIANA lottery agents now in Honolulu offer an immense sum of money in the event that a charter is granted the company by the Hawaii legislature.

FRENCH officers of high rank have been punished by retirement for exposing soldiers needlessly to the danger of fatal sunstroke.

ALL the members of the New British ministry have been elected without opposition except Sir William Vernon Harcourt and John Morley.

THE British steamer Anglom, from Calcutta for England, capsized in the Hooghly river and fifteen of the crew were drowned.

EXPERTS from Paris declared that the cholera, which is epidemic at Havre, was not Asiatic and much different from that at Hamburg and Antwerp.

A DISASTROUS flood occurred at Gratz, Austria, destroying many buildings, and many persons were reported drowned.

TWO FATAL cases of Asiatic cholera were reported at the Gravesend hospital near London. The disease had also made its appearance in Berlin and other German cities.

BY an explosion in a Welsh colliery 150 miners were caught in the shafts and it was feared that many, perhaps all of them, were killed.

LATER.

A Wreck on the Soo.

ELBOW LAKE, Minn., Aug. 27.—The west bound passenger train on the Soo line, consisting of three coaches and one horse car, was wrecked one mile east of Barrett, about eight miles east of this place, by the giving away of a bridge crossing the Pomme de Terre river. The engine and horse car passed over safely, but the coaches went down, the rear coach going to the bottom of the river and the others pilling on top. Telegrams was sent to Elbow Lake and Glenwood for help. This place sent down fifty men. About 200 men were at the bridge, all doing what they could towards extricating the wounded and removing the dead. The scene at the wreck was heartrending. Strong men on their way to work in the harvest fields forgot all about their own injuries in their anxiety about the welfare of their families at home. The dead are

Ed Smith of Dunbar, Wis., laborer.

Mike Crockett, of De Pere, Wis., laborer.

Jim Laurie, of Syracuse, N. Y., laborer.

Gustaf Bergquist, a brother-in law of Nels Rose of Hoffman, Minn.

Two unknown laborers whose bodies floated down the river and have not yet been recovered.

Thirteen were injured.

The bridge had been inspected yesterday and pronounced perfectly safe and five trains had passed over it to-day. A thorough investigation will be made.

FIRE broke out the morning of the 27th at 124 Wooster street, New York. It began in the basement of a five-story building and before it was under control the structure in which the fire started and the four buildings adjacent were completely destroyed. One person was killed and five others more or less injured, while it is feared that the search through the ruins will add to death roll.

A COUSIN of Alexander Dumas was arrested in St. Louis, Mo., the 28th for forging a check on the Lovell Arms Co., for $850.

THE Socialist-Laborites met in New York and nominated candidates for president and vice president.

THE United States will not accept Turkey's explanation of a recent outrage in Asia Minor and will demand reparation.

THE Metropolitan Opera House of New York one of the first of modern play houses was ruined by fire the 27th. Loss $250,000.

OLD COMRADES TO MEET.

Preparations for the G. A. R. Encampment at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The committee on reunions for the twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R. has decided to group all the reunions together on the mall known as the white lot south of the white house. Around the ellipse will be stationed headquarter tents for each corps, for the navy, ex-prisoners of war and other organizations. In the rear of these tents will be others for each brigade in the corps. There will be large tents for the reunions of corps. The ground will be dedicated under the name of Grand Army place on Monday, September 19.

The proposed gathering in this city of the surviving "war governors" was a happy thought, and it now appears that this part of the grand army encampment will be a feature that will be memorable. There are more war time governors than the public imagines. A list consisting of the following old governors has been prepared, and each one of them will be telegraphed and urged to attend this encampment.

William M. Stone, of Iowa; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Austin Blair, of Michigan; Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois; Joseph T. Lewis, of Wisconsin; Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri; William Sprague, of Rhode Island; Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas; Leland Stanford, of California; N. S. Berry, of New Hampshire; Frederick T. Low, of Colorado, and Arthur J. Boreman, of West Virginia.

An effort will be made to give these gentlemen a position in the parade in carriages, but if that is not possible, they will be assigned to prominent quarters on the reunion grounds, where they will hold a reception and meet the thousands of old soldiers and other citizens, who are anxious to do honor to the governors who did so much toward assisting the federal government to suppress the rebellion.

An order has been issued at the war department inviting officers of the army of this city to be present in uniform Monday, September 19, in the president's park reservation to assist in the dedication of the reunion place of the ex-soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion which will take place during the coming encampment.

The president of the United states, the vice president, the supreme court, cabinet officers, committees representing the senate and house of representatives, the major general commanding the army, the rear admiral of the navy, will be present, with the commander in chief of the grand army.

There will be a grand parade prior to the ceremonies. The regular soldiers and sailors stationed in the vicinity of Washington, the district militia and the department of the Potomac and Sons of Veterans will appear in line. The following assignments for reunions have been made by the committee on reunions for the army corps composing the Army of the Tennessee: Thirteenth army corps, Thursday, 2:30 p. m., in Mead tent; Fifteenth army corps, Thursday, 2:30 p. m., in Sherman tent; Sixteenth army corps, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., in Thomas tent; Seventeenth army corps, Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., in Sherman tent, and for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in the Grant tent on Thursday at 3 p. m. This tent will have a capacity of 4,000 persons, and if the day is fair the sides will be raised so that as many can attend the meeting as can come within the hearing of the speakers.

PYTHIAN PRIZES.

Mystic Division, of Girard, Kan., Takes First Money—The Complete List.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—The uniform rank Knights of Pythias broke camp Saturday. Just before dispersing Maj. Gen. Carnahan distributed the prizes to the best drilled divisions as follows:

First prize, $1,500, Mystic division, No. 12, Girard, Kan., Capt. H. W. Russell.

Second prize, $1,250, Galaxy division, No. 38, Pittsburg, Kan., Capt. R. E. L. VanWinkle.

Third prize, $1,000, Erie division, No. 10, Erie, Kan., Capt. C. G. Fletcher.

Fourth prize, $800, New Albany division, No. 5, New Albany, Ind., Capt. H. M. Cooper.

Fifth prize, $700, Louisville division, No. 1, Louisville, Ky., Capt. J. W. Barclius.

Sixth prize, $500, Pioneer division, No. 1, Little Rock, Ark., Capt. R. W. Bartlett.

Seventh prize, $400, John Barr Glenn division, No. 10, Eau Claire, Wis., Capt. John Beisang.

Eighth prize, $300, Red Cross division, No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., Capt. J. F. Shick.

Ninth prize, $200, Terre Haute division, No. 3, Terre Haute, Ind., Capt. R. C. Dudleston.

Tenth prize, $100, Mann division, No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. J. C. Mann.

Eleventh prize, Indiana division, No. 56, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. Ed J. Stott.

Twelfth prize, Logan division, No. 26, Logansport, Ind., Capt. George S. Shaffer.

Thirteenth prize, Excelsior division, No. 43, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. H. C. Castor.

Fourteenth prize, Rock City division, No. 38, Wabash, Ind., Capt. H. C. Pettit.

Fifteenth prize, Grand Rapids division, No. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich., Capt. James Bayne.

Sixteenth prize, Abbott division, No. 12, Fall River, Mass., Capt. David Fuller.

Seventeenth prize, Springfield division, Springfield, Mo., Capt. J. E. Cockrell.

Eighteenth prize, Oglethorpe division, No. 4, Brunswick, Ga., Capt. Tobias Newman.

The battalion prize of $500 was awarded to the First Indiana, Col. M. F. Heiskell, commander, who was given the 450 sword for the best commander.

The colonel's cup, offered for the best regiment in line during the grand parade, was awarded to the Second Kansas regiment, Col. S. O. McDowell in command.

The prize of $400 offered for the full division traveling the longest distance to the encampment was awarded to Abbott division, No. 12, of Fall River, Mass.

The $50 jewel offered for the oldest sir knight who participated in the parade review and competitive drill was awarded to Sir Knight T. J. McGinnis, of Indiana division, No. 2, of Indianapolis, a hale and hearty old gentleman of 55.

BIG FIRE IN GEORGIA.

Several Business Houses and the Office of the Chronicle Burned.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—A destructive fire broke out here at 2:30 o'clock Saturday morning. The Alexander Drug and Seed Company, Fleming & Bowles' furniture warehouse, E. D. Smythe's crockery store, Harry Hall's photograph gallery, J. R. Lamar's law office, the store of Thomas & Barton, wholesale music and sewing machines, the residence of Leroy Miller, and the Chronicle office were totally destroyed. Augusta Dorr's clothing house was slightly damaged. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

ALARM IN NEW YORK.

A Cholera Suspect Under Treatment at Bellevue Hospital—A Recent Arrival from Hamburg Attacked with Symptoms of the Scourge—Immigration the Source of the Greatest Danger.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Anton Potzel, an Austalian who arrived here from Hamburg, Germany, two weeks ago, was taken to Bellevue hospital Sunday afternoon suffering from an ailment, some of the symptoms of which resemble those of Asiatic cholera. The fact that he had come from a cholera-stricken city caused some alarm. The hospital physicians were unable to determine whether he had genuine cholera or not—they thought he was suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus—but to be on the safe side they isolated Potzel in the tent on the river front which was used for typhus patients. He will be kept there until the nature of his affliction is accurately known.

Two thousand two hundred immigrants who reached New York Saturday were landed on Ellis island Sunday. There were 485 from the French liner La Touraine, 554 from the Gellert from Hamburg, 635 from the Augusta Victoria and 506 from the Russian. The Ellis island physician said the immigrants were a remarkably clean and healthy lot. The opinion was expressed by one of the old standing doctors that cholera would reach New York soon. He said the immigrants coming to this country now were of a character to bring the scourge, as they represented the very poorest of the European peasantry. The doctor was sure the cholera would not get into the city.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 29.—The proposition of the Illinois state board of health to suspend immigration temporarily from all cholera-infected countries in order to protect the life, health and the commercial and industrial welfare of the country has met with general favor. Twenty-three boards have wired the Illinois state board indorsing the proposition. It has pointed out that Asiatic cholera is an exotic and must be imported in order to afflict this country. From its first introduction in 1832 history shows that its importation has never been effected save through the persons and personal effects of immigrants. It is the consensus of belief among sanitarians and health officials that to suspend immigration now would be to insure immunity from a cholera epidemic.

HAMBURG, Aug. 29.—The official returns show that on Friday there were reported in this city 416 new cases of cholera and 150 deaths. Up to noon Saturday 128 new cases and 55 deaths were reported, but the returns are not complete. Prayers were offered in all the churches Sunday for a cessation of the scourge. Whole households have been sent to the cholera hospital. Relief committees have been formed and appeals for subscriptions issued throughout the city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Twenty-eight cases of cholera have occurred in a charitable asylum here, the outbreak being due to bad food. Cholera continues to spread in several towns in central Russia and Lublin, though the mortality is not alarming. The official returns show that throughout Russia Thursday there were reported 5,757 new cases of cholera and 2,859 deaths. In St. Petersburg Saturday seventy-five new cases and thirty-seven deaths were reported.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A number of new cases of cholerine have been reported in this city. Three deaths from the disease occurred Sunday. Three persons died of cholerine in Le Mans Sunday.

A PLAY HOUSE BURNED.

Flames Almost Totally Destroy the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The auditorium of the Metropolitan opera house, which has rung with the notes of Patti and Lyman and Campanini, where great balls and banquets and receptions have been held, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The fire broke out after 9 o'clock. It had its origin on the fourth floor, directly over the stage, where the frame said to be the largest in the world, upon which the scenery is painted, is fixed. Just how the fire started is not known positively. The opera house occupies the plot of ground 200 by 250 feet, bounded by Broadway, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The stage is on the Seventh avenue side. It was noon before the fire was considered under complete control. The flames swept through the great auditorium, and in a few minutes little was left of it except the iron work. The fire caught the richly adorned circle of boxes, and they were at once a flaming furnace. The fire from the floor came up to meet the circle of boxes, and the continued flames then swept onward to the roof and through it. The roof was rapidly consumed, the great beams falling inward. The iron work of the seats in the auditorium soon gave way and the whole mass tumbled into the cellar. The flames raged for an hour or so in the building, and when they had somewhat abated it was found they had done a vast amount of damage. The whole interior was gutted. On the Seventh avenue side the wall is standing unsupported five stories high, and appears solid. The inner wall on the Thirty-ninth street side fell. The loss is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

SWEPT OVERBOARD.

Vessels Collide in San Francisco Bay—Three Men Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Three men were drowned in the bay Sunday afternoon as the result of a collision between an incoming ship and an outbound schooner. The drowned: Charles Trainor, captain; unknown, white sailor; unknown, negro cook. The ship Alameda was being towed in after a passage of 253 days from Philadelphia. The wind was light, and the coasting schooner Maid of Orleans drifted into the course of the larger vessel. The schooner was badly damaged.

UNDER TONS OF ROCK.

A Colliery Explosion in Wales Imprisons Over One Hundred Men—Fears That All Were Lost.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A fearful mining accident occurred yesterday at the Park Slip coal pit near Bridge End, a mining town in Glamorganshire, Wales. The day shift of miners had not been long in the mine before a most terrible explosion was heard. The day shift comprised 150 men, and their relatives and friends rushed to the pit mouth to learn the extent of the disaster. The explosion had caused the earth and rock to fall and the mouth of the pit was closed.

Not a single man of the 150 in the mine had made his escape and it is feared that there has been great loss of life. Hundreds of the miners in the vicinity have volunteered their services and the work of clearing the pit mouth is being pushed as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

All around the pit are gathered women and children hoping for the best yet expecting the worst. The mine officials hold out all the hope possible, but it can easily be seen that they fail to make the mothers and wives believe that there is much hope.

In the afternoon a rescuing party ascended to the surface bearing with them two men whom they had found near the bottom of the pit. Both the men were badly burned and unconscious. The physicians have little hope of their recovery.

Shortly after these men were brought up the flames from the buring pit ascended and set fire to the structures at the pit-head. When the flames issued from the pit all hope was abandoned. Those who escaped death in the explosion have certainly been suffocated or burned tod eath.

The disaster is one of the worst that has occurred in the mining district for many years.

STRIKERS NO LONGER.

Buffalo Switchmen Resume Work—The Attempt to Continue to Battle with the Railroads a Failure.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The attempt of Miles Barrett, of Chicago, to revive the strike which Grand Master Sweeney had declared at an end was hopeless, as has been demonstrated. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western switchmen, who struck a second time, went back again Friday, or most of them did, for some were refused their positions. The Erie put thirty of its old men at work Friday, and the Lehigh restored fully fifty of its men. All are required to give a satisfactory explanation of their whereabouts since the first day of the strike.

The New York Central is adhering to its policy not to recognize the right of the men to quit when they wish and return when they wish and the old switchmen are required to file applications the same as men who have never been employed by the road. Barrett's attempt to reorganize the strike has met with no response from the men.

All the troops have departed except the Fourth brigade, which will be kept here until all danger is over. The lawlessness is not yet all at an end, for Friday afternoon an Erie train composed of cars consigned to the L. P. Banks Ice Company and the Standard radiator works was attacked by a mob, and the crew was driven off and the train brought to a standstill. The engine was stoned by a mob, and Superintendent Broun was obliged to call on the sheriff and the superintendent of police for protection.

Just before Mr. Sweeney left town Friday he was asked if he intended to take any action regarding the brutal assault made on him by John Quinn. He said he would not and that the matter would rest where it was.

DRILLS AT CAMP SHAW.

Knights of Pythias Contest for Prizes—Many Knights Go Home.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—The only busy people at Camp Shaw Friday were the knights who were interested in the prize drills, and these were very busy polishing buttons and burnishing up equipments. The others lounged about and took it easy. Many of the men have left for their homes, and in some parts of the camp whole streets are deserted.

The division drills were resumed in the morning, and the following divisions appeared:

Abbott, Mass., Capt. David Fuller; Galaxy Pittsburgh, Kan., Capt. R. E. L. Van Winkler John Barr Glenn, Eau Claire, Wis., Capt. John Beisang; Indiana, Indianapolis, Capt. Ed G Stott; Springfield, Mo., Capt. J. E. Cockrell Excelsior, Indianapolis, Capt. H. C. Castor.

The First Indiana regiment will be awarded the prize of $500 in the battalion drills, the other entries having failed to appear, and Provost division of Kansas City, Mo., was the only contestant for the Rialto prize of $125, and therefore captured it.

The supreme lodge referred the question of the selection of a city where the next encampment will be held to a committee of five, who will report to-day. This was all the lodge did Friday morning.

Thieves Thrive at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Aug. 27.—Aaron Walker, of Homestead, had his pocket picked of $120. His stables were also burned and he lost $3,000. The presence of a number of thieves attracted by the wage contest is beginning to manifest itself through a number of depredations which were first charged against strikers, but the charges have been disproved.

Washington Prohibitionists.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 27.—The prohibition state convention Friday nominated Judge Roger F. Green, of Seattle, for governor, and A. E. Dickinson, of Walla Walla, and E. P. Newberry, Island county, for congress. Four presidential electors and a complete state ticket were put in the field.

A Freight Car Famine.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 27.—Local railroad officials state that there is a scarcity of freight cars and that the demand for them by grain shippers is increasing. A serious car famine is predicted by knowing ones.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

A TWENTY-MILE DASH.

Thrilling Adventure On a Wheel in Mexico.

[Original.]

DURING the summer of 187– I was employed as a civil engineer by a corporation of Monterey capitalists in superintending the survey of a tract of land adjacent to what is now known as the Red Rock region, in western Mexico.

The ultimate object of the survey was the construction of a railroad with the termini respectively at El Altar, on the Rio de la Asuncion, and at the city of Hermosillo, on the Rio Sonora, of the present Sonora line (the idea was subsequently abandoned as impracticable). By reference to the map it will be observed that these places are some one hundred and thirty miles apart, and I was thus obliged to employ a large corps of assistants and devote my personal attention continually to the work in order that the survey might be finished upon the date stipulated in the contract.

I had established camps or work stations over the entire distance at about twenty miles from each other, and it was my custom to make a journey of inspection to these stations once every fortnight. As the work progressed I found it necessary to increase these visits and I was obliged to spend all of my time in passing back and forth over the line.

This was, of course, tiresome and monotonous, but the work in itself was not difficult, as the *tierra templada* is unusually free from natural obstructions. The only really objectionable feature was the presence of a large number of native Indians and Mexican half-breeds, who seemed to regard us intuitively as worthy of nothing better than the most hearty contempt and as the source of continual apprehension.

It was evident that they considered us as trespassers, and I was aware that most of our movements were slyly watched by them, and they became familiar with the course of our work and appeared to avoid us as if in fear.

For a time I was inclined to view them askance, for I knew the aboriginal characteristics of cunning and treachery. As time wore on, however, I came to look upon them differently, and considered that they had become reconciled, as it were, to our presence and that we need fear no outbreaks from them as long as they were not molested. I was mistaken, as the incident which I am about to relate will demonstrate.

Along in the latter part of September, near the completion of the survey, in fact it was the very last trip I made over the southern division of the line, I had been to Hermosillo for implements and supplies, and had occasion to run down to Maytorena, near Haro on the gulf. While at this latter place I met an old tar who had formerly been in my employ and who was doing service on a merchant-man, then in the docks at Long Bridge. Like most of his fellows he was, to use the sailor dialect, "winded" financially. Seeking about for some article to offer me as security, and as an inducement to advance cash, he hauled from the hold of the vessel and brought to me an old fifty-two inch Columbia expert. I owned a wheel myself, and while home was in the habit of riding continually. The thought occurred to me that I might obtain considerable pleasure and also physical exercise by using this one; and so, advancing a few dollars, I took the machine.

I recollected that a large portion of the northern part of the survey lay over an old mining trail, the surface of which was of a clayey composition, well-beaten and resistible; so I resolved to surprise the men some fine day by riding gracefully into camp on a bicycle. The idea was certainly

HE FELL HEADFOREMOST IN THE PATH.

novel enough, and I would have the satisfaction of realizing that I was the first wheelman to cross that part of the continent.

With this object in view I boarded the cars of the Sonora railroad at Maytorena with my newly-acquired trophy, after purchasing a ticket for Carrizal Posa. It was my purpose to go by burro from this latter place to Llanos and thence to Maybelos, a small pueblo on the Caline, a tributary of the Rio de la Asuncion. I could strike the trail there. I would hire a Navajoe boy with burro and cart to accompany me with the bicycle.

The preliminary journey was accomplished without incident, and I arrived in Maybelos about sunset of one of the loveliest of days imaginable. Prospects for propitious weather on the morrow were excellent, and my heart beat high in anticipation of a renewal of a sport I loved so well. The northern terminus of the line—El Altar—was some twenty-one miles distant. I had established a station one mile south, southeast of that point, so that, following the old trail, I would thus have very nearly a straight-away of twenty miles.

Next morning I was awake and up bright and early. What a day it was! The air was crystal. The golden sunbeams danced and twinkled over the earth like swift-flying arrows. I was in the best of spirits. With some adjusting I had succeeded in putting the wheel, which had apparently been used rather roughly, in tolerably good condition. After a hasty breakfast I was ready for the journey.

Instructing the Navajoe lad to follow me the next day with the provisions, I mounted and rode slowly out toward the long stretch of country. I executed a few trick maneuvers and soon felt perfectly at ease. My actions were viewed by the young Navajoe with open-mouthed wonderment. The use of the strange two-wheeled affair that he had been carrying seemed never to have dawned upon his conception, although during the journey to Maybelos I had caught him more than once ogling the concern, and handling it very gingerly.

But to my story: I rode out upon the old path and found the soil as I had expected, hard and level. Striking an easy rate of speed I was away; my ride had commenced. I had ridden possibly a mile, when I observed to the east and a little way ahead of me, a tiny wreath of blue smoke—I had to look twice to distinguish it from vapor—rising from a clump of pines. I knew what it was. It told me that there was a camp there. I guessed the rest: a roving band of half-breeds and red-skin trappers were resting thereabouts. Whether my way lay directly to this spot or not I was at a loss then to tell. As I proceeded, however, this proved to be the fact. I was not exactly satisfied what course to pursue, but recollecting that since our stay in the region none of our party had ever received bodily injury from the "ringers," I resolved to continue my way, attracting as little attention as possible. Perchance I could pass them unobserved. As I neared the place I found that my course was some twelve or more rods from where the camp was. Under cover of some shrubs which lined the trail for a considerable distance at this point, I was able to reconnoiter. There were fifteen "ringers" in all. Four of these were half-breeds, five native Indians, three Apache and the remainder Creoles. I must confess that I would have given a little for the privilege of altering the situation somewhat. However, I saw that I was "in for it," and placing my feet resolutely to the pedals I continued at an increased speed. I saw that I would be obliged to leave the friendly cover of the shrubbery ere long and pass over a stretch of about five rods unscreened. If I could make this distance without being discovered I was safe. I resolved to try. Setting the pedals revolving merrily I flew out from the bushes and across the intervening space at a high speed. I was half way across and beginning to breathe much easier, when I saw, coming along the trail a few feet ahead of me, a big Creole buck carrying a huge gourd filled with water evidently from a spring near by. At that instant he caught sight of me. I will never forget the look that came over his face. With a yell that would have made a steam-whistle blush in envy, he sprang into the air, and, dropping his gourd, fell headforemost in the patch. This was a beautiful state of affairs for me! Hearing his cry of alarm his companions had jumped as one man, and stood gazing transfixed in statue-like amazement at the strange scene that must have greeted their eyes. The next minute both wheels of my machine had passed over the neck of the prostrate Creole and I had disappeared into the shrubbery. The reader may surmise that I did not dismount and return to ascertain whether or not I had crushed the breath out of the unfortunate Creole's body. On the contrary I put spurs to my steed, as it were, and dashed on faster still. My apprehensions were thoroughly aroused. The question forced itself into my mind: "What will the result of the occurrence be—will the 'ringers' give chase?" I felt sure that if I had seriously injured the Creole his companions would certainly follow me, for by them the love of revenge is regarded as one of the noblest instincts, and the greatest incentive to belligerent effort. I had not long to wait for an answer. My alert ears detected the sound of hoof beats; I was being pursued! I observed that there was one fact at least to my advantage, my wheel left no mark upon the trail as the earth was so unusually hard. If the "ringers" really meant business they would be obliged to employ every tactic available to their versatile minds in order to follow me. Whether they would follow me for any length of time was a matter of conjecture; it was at present enough for me to realize that the clatter of hoofs was becoming much more audible. I was certain, though, that they had not caught sight of me yet.

I covered three miles without material change in affairs; in fact, I thought the sounds were hardly as distinct as formerly. I had not proceeded a mile further before they sank away altogether. The "ringers" had either given up the chase entirely, or were off the scent. In either event I was afforded the needed opportunity of rest, for the unusual exertion was beginning to affect me. I continued at a moderate rate until coming upon a clearing I was able to take a look about me. I detected far to the right, and several yards ahead of me, my pursuers. They were evidently trying to head me off, and they were ahead in the race, too! In another instant I was dashing down the trail fairly cutting the air in my flight.

For four miles I rode on. My muscles were strained to their utmost tension; the wheels of my machine seemed to hum as they revolved. The openings became more frequent, and I saw that while I had gained considerable as to relative position, the "ringers" were much nearer to me than before. I attempted to locate the angle at which they would intercept the trail. Then it was I remembered that for seven miles near its end the trail lay over a plateau absolutely devoid of bushes or trees. I would therefore be afforded no means of concealment. My heart sank. What should I do, forsake my wheel and, waiting under cover till night, steal out on foot and complete the journey under cover of darkness? No! That would be too rash, for if the "ringers" failed to head me off they would be sure to return and scour the trail from end to end. They would surely discover me then. There was but one thing to do—stick it out, and trust to providence! With a firm resolve to "do or die" I sped on.

I flew out from the last clump of shrubs and shot away across the plains. I had gone some distance before the "ringers" saw me. The shout of mingled joy and rage which came to my ears as they perceived me, sent a chill through my whole body. I saw them turn their mustangs quick to the left. This unexpected movement indicated that they had not known my whereabouts before, but were merely following the direction I had taken when last seen. In turning sharp toward me it was their intention to overtake me immediately. This maneuver allowed me to gain greatly upon them, and I felt sure that I could out-distance them, but soon seeing their mistake they resumed their former course, evidently satisfied to intercept my way at the angle. I realized that I had my hands full, and although I had a good half-mile lead, I needed every inch of it.

Nearer and nearer came the "Ringers" as the distance to the angle decreased. Slowly but surely they were gaining! I could hear the hoof-beats plainly now. As for myself I was becoming exhausted. The strain upon my nerves was terrible. Of a sudden a

I SHOT INTO THE AIR.

thought flashed through my brain that well-nigh paralyzed me. About half a mile south of the station the trail crossed a ravine one hundred and thirty feet in depth. There had formerly been a rude bridge there, but the action of the elements had long since demolished this structure, and I recollected that upon my last journey over the trail I had been obliged to cross this gulley upon a narrow plank at least twenty feet in length. If I could reach this place before the "ringers" and crossing, draw the plank after me, I would be safe—but supposing the "ringers" reach there first; and worst of all, what if the plank be gone entirely! The thought was sickening!

My attention at this point was attracted to my pursuers. One of the number had been precipitated from his saddle. This event caused the whole party to draw rein for an instant, but they were shortly to hoof again with renewed strength. I could distinguish their angry voices as they came on. I looked ahead and estimated the distance. It was a good two miles at least to the ravine, for I had covered scarcely five miles of the plateau. The "ringers" had gained upon me, so that I would have only about sixty rods lead at the angle. It was at least a quarter of a mile from there to the ravine. Could I make it? Indeed it became a question, too, of whether my strength would last! Strong and vigorous as I was, I had been subjected to condition that would tend to annihilate the most Herculean anatomy.

Inch by inch they gained as we neared the ravine. What if the plank were not there! My blood turned cold at the thought. I strained my eyes to discover it. Yes, thank Heaven! there was a narrow span across the dark crevasse. But could I dismount and cross before the "Ringers" overtook me? On, on, I went. The infinitesimal part of a second seemed an age! I fancied I felt the hot breath of the mustangs upon my cheek. My brain whirled, my heart seemed to cease beating, I grappled the handle bars with a frenzied clasp and grew deathly faint. I was within forty rods of the ravine. The "ringers" were approaching like the wind—thirty—twenty—ten—five. I saw I would not have time to dismount and cross the plank—there was but one thing to do! "A man has to die some day," I muttered between my teeth, and heading down the slope I dashed out upon the long, quivering plank. I felt the wood snap and settle as my weight came upon it, and then a wild yell of rage rang out and I felt the handle-bars jerked violently from my grasp, while with a lunge I shot into the air and fell head first on the opposite ledge. Jumping to my feet I turned about just in time to see both bicycle and plank disappear into the ravine. One of the "ringers" had lassoed the little wheel to the machine. The sudden tension of the rope jerked him bodily from his saddle to the earth. I walked the remaining mile to the station, and related my novel adventure to my companions over our pipes around a roaring camp-fire that evening. I had covered he entire distance of twenty miles in two hours and twenty-one minutes.

JEAN LA RUE BURNETT.

THE BOSS SECTION GANG.

Railroad Laborers Among Whom Were Many Professions.

Superintendent Elliot Holbrook, of the Baltimore & Ohio road, in the course of an interesting chat, said he did not believe any road in the country could turn up, like the Baltimore & Ohio, a section gang with a county coroner, a doctor of divinity, an ex-member of the legislature, and an emergency physician. He has been out along the line for a week, and tells a story about an experience he had while his car was lying at Sand Patch a night or two ago.

The foreman of a gang came up to him and said:

"There is more talint to the square inch in that gang on the fur side of that mountain than I have met with since I was at the last dimocratic state convention."

Mr. Holbrook asked the man what he mean', and the foreman continued:

"I was coming up the hill from work with my gang, a bit ago, and when a few rods below Philson's we found the body of a man lying beside the track. His body was yet warm, and I said, 'I wish I had a doctor here,' said I, half to myself.

"'I guess I can answer in a pinch,' said one of the men of the gang.

"'What do you know about such things?' I asked, with some show of contempt.

"'O, took a term in the old Jefferson Medical college years ago, but didn't take to practice and quit.' All this time he had been rummaging the body, and in a minute said: 'He's dead.'

"'Well, I'll leave two or three of you here to watch the body, while I get a coroner or 'squire to hold the inquest, said I. The rest of you can come with me.'

"'I guess, as I am coroner of the county, I'll do, said the mud-covered citizen.

"'You!' said I to him.

"'O, yes: I was elected last fall.'

"'Well, go ahead.' He took six of the gang and held an inquest, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

"'Well, that's done; put him in the hand-car, and we'll take him up and get a coffin, and a preacher, and bury him,' I said to the men.

"'What's the use?' said a man of the gang who hadn't said a word till now. 'I am a minister, and always have a Bible with me. Let's hold the services right here. Let the others dig a grave up there under that big hemlock, and we'll bury him without further trouble.'

"Acting on his suggestion the grave was soon dug, the body carried to its side, and then the 'minister' took hold. He read a chapter, gave out a hymn, as he called it, which the men sung, and then he delivered one of the most feelin' an' appropriatist funeral sermons ever heard. It was out of sight, and nearly every one of us was putty moist before he quit. There wasn't nothin' in it all resemblin' my church, but it caught me, 'cause it was simple and as powerful as the dynamite we had been using all day.

"Like the doctor, the gospel fellow had his innings in a school and seminary, but a woman scrape or a Parkhurst expedition had downed him, and he was unbeknownst to himself doing really big now. What struck me all of a heap was the fact that I, who was bossin' the gang, could only 'touch the pen' to make my signature on the pay rolls, and all the fellows under me were either M. D.s, or D. D.s, or D. B.s. Great country this!"—Pittsburgh Post.

THE CAPITOL STEPS.

Why They Just Suited the Architect's Ideas.

Coming down the main walks from the capitol to Pennsylvania avenue there are groups of three or four steps that are very confusing to the average pedestrian, and there is a queer incident connected with their construction. For years there was a man about the capitol who made the study of steps and persons going up and down stairs a fad and a science. In watching crowds walking down the long approaches to the capitol he discovered that by far a greater number of persons stumble on those groups of steps than the record ought to show. The attention of the present capitol architect was called to the matter, but he was incredulous at the idea. "Why," said he, "Frederick Olmstead, the architect, took especial pains with these groups of steps, I know." However, they watched the tricky groups of steps and discovered that it was really astonishing the number of persons who stumbled going up, and seemed inclined to fall in descending, but they were utterly at sea for any explanation.

Olmstead himself came here later. The object was brought to his attention, and he went down to watch the steps himself. He was simply amazed at the way people behave when they reach those steps. He said:

"I can't account for it. I spent weeks arranging the proportion of rise to tread for them. Wooden models of them were put down for use at my own place, and I walked over them day after day till I felt sure they were perfect."

"Olmstead, isn't one of your legs a trifle shorter than the other?" the step savant inquired.

Olmstead was dumfounded when it flashed on him that, owing to the inequality in the length of his legs, he had made the steps to the capitol that were suited only for people similarly afflicted.—Washington Post.

An Annual Job.

Young Wife—I wish you would take a day off and help me bring up those jars of fruit I put up last summer, and find some way to get rid of the stuff It's all spoiled, as usual.

Husband—"What's the hurry?

Young Wife—I want the jars to put up more fruit.—N. Y. Weekly.

He'll Bear Watching.

Mrs. Bilkins—I am afraid little Johnny intends to play truant this afternoon and creep under the circus tent.

Mr. Bilkins—Why?

Mrs. Bilkins—At lunch he didn't talk about anything but his lessons.—Good News.

SHE EARNED THE MONEY.

A Determined Little Woman Who Went to the Theater but Didn't Laugh.

"Yes," said the little shopwoman, smoothing down the black alpaca apron that covered a well-worn, black bombazine dress. "Yes, I went to the theater once, and I earned $25 by doing it, too.

"You see I was born and brought up right here in Greenwich village. My folks was all Dutch Reformed and dreadful strict, and my my mother thought it was an awful sin to go to the theater.

"My husband was different. He was younger and gayer, and he was always beggin' me to go to the theater or the opera with him, until at last, Washington's birthday, he came in and said:

"'Now, see here. There's a-goin' to be a big minstrel show here to-night and I want you to go. I know you'll laugh yourself sick.'

"'O, no, I wouldn't,' I says.

"'Yes, you would,' he says. 'You couldn't help it. I'll give you twenty-five dollars if you'll sit through the show without laughin'.'

"'Do you mean it?' I says.

"'I mean it,' he says.

"'Then I'll go,' I says, 'and I'll get that twenty-five dollars, too.'

"He laughed, and I knew he thought he was pretty safe not to lose the money. We was real well off then, and I never used to suppose I'd have to keep a thread and needle shop for a livin'.

"Well, the evenin' came and we went to the show, and I do say it was the funniest thing I ever see. I thought I'd die, I wanted to laugh so, but every time I felt like smilin' I'd think of that twenty-five dollars and pull my face straight in a hurry. My husband kept lookin' at me whenever they got off the best jokes, as if to say: 'Well, surely you'll laugh at that,' but there I sat as solemn as a judge.

"Towards the end of the time he got kind of uneasy about his money, and he'd point out the jokes and nudge me with his elbow, but through it all I never laughed once. I thought of all the bad and dreadful things I'd ever heard of, but even while thinkin' of funerals and corpses and all it was all I could do to keep my face smooth.

"And when we got out he says:

"'Well, I'll keep my word and you shall have the money, but I never would have believed you could have done it, never!'

"So I earned my twenty-five dollars, but it was the hardest night's work ever I did, and I wouldn't have done it again for twice as much."—N. Y. Recorder.

STOOD UP FOR STEWED PRUNES.

A Determined Landlady's Noble Sacrifice on the Altar of Tradition.

"No! You cannot have your hash served in your room. That is my ultimatum."

The colored waiter boy brought the message from the landlady. I told my wife to pack up our trunks and move at once. I went out and looked for another boarding house and found one within ten minutes.

I returned with a grim and desperate looking expressman. The landlady was awaiting me in the vestibule. She was sobbing as if her heart would break. She threw her arms round my neck as I crossed the threshold. The grim expressman stood there and looked at this act with a sneer as if he had seen the same sort of thing before.

"Do not leave me," howled the landlady, her tears effacing the pattern carpet. "I owe the plumber $160 and the grocer $310. The ice cream man has a judgment against me for $56. If I cannot keep you all summer I am ruined, as I know not where there are any other boarders to be got."

"Ha, ha!" I laughed. "You are in my power. Never before was a boarding house keeper in my clutches. Now, take the Bible," and I pulled one out of my pocket—being a newspaper man—"and make this oath:

"I swear never again to feed my boarders on fried liver."

"I swear!" said the landlady.

"I promise not to deluge them with shoe leather steak."

"That I willingly swear," answered the landlady, kissing the book.

"And not to give them apple sauce with their meals."

"I swear."

"And to forever abandon stewed prunes."

"Hold!" screamed the landlady. "Here you encroach on the most sacred rights of the boarding house mistress. Ruffian, I will die rather than submit to your infamous demands."

I was stony hearted. "Do your worst," I said to the grim expressman, and he proceeded to do his worst.

The landlady became hysterical. "I am ruined," she squawked, "but I die in a noble cause, and the boarding house keepers of the United States will remember me. I perish proud, sir, but it is in a sacred battle. I die on the altar of stewed prunes. May they ever rule the roost in American boarding houses, and may no landlady ever prove recreant to the glorious cause of stewed prunes!"

With that she fainted, and with the aid of the expressman we quit. Whether the stewed prune still lives in American boarding houses I leave the reader to decide."—N. Y. Herald.

A Fair Proposition.

The tramp came up to the man on the corner and tackled him.

"Can you help one in need?" he said, humbly.

"About how much this time?" was the inquiry following the appeal.

"Seven dollars."

The man on the corner jumped a bout seven feet high.

"Great snakes," he exclaimed, "what are you going to do with all that money?"

"Get something to drink with it."

"It doesn't take that much, I hope?"

"I don't know," and the tramp sighed wearily. "It's been so long since I've had a drink that I feel like I had a seven dollar thirst on me. Give me a chance to go and find out, and if I haven't I'll bring you back your change."—Detroit Free Press.

—A catboat is so named because no one ever knows which way it is going to jump.—N. Y. Herald.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—You now and then meet folks who know all kinds of sense except common sense.—Ram's Horn.

—The German name for sausage is wurst. Hence when a dog is killed, it is said that he is worsted.—Tid-Bits.

—"Then the guests went home and the neighbors went to sleep," is the way a local weekly winds up its account of a lively party given down town.—Philadelphia Record.

—Bellows—"Now, if you were in my shoes what do you think you would do?" Breeze (examining them)—"Well, I certainly think I should get another pair.—Boston Courier.

—"Miss Budd's heart is like a volume in a circulating library." "How is that?" "Not to be kept longer than two weeks."—Harper's Bazar.

—"It must be dreadful when a professional singer knows that she has lost her voice!" "But it is still more dreadful when she is not aware of the fact!"—Humoristiche Blatter.

—An editor at a dinner-table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction—"Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."

—Mudge—"Were you at the races yesterday?" Yabsley—"No." Mudge—"Then I guess you've got it." "Got what?" "Five dollars. I need it."—Indianapolis Journal.

—A Hint.—Ethel—"George, you remind me of an hour-glass." George—"In what respect?" Ethel—"The more time given you, the less sand you seem to have."—Truth.

—Their fathers were opposition candidates. "I believe," she said a trifle haughtily, "that your father is in politics." "Yes. Your's is, too, isn't he?" "Yes." "Well, he won't be after the election."—Washington Star.

—A Feminine Trait.—"You orta't to put them pieces o' money in yer mouth, Swipsey," said the newsboy. "Why not?" demanded the bootblack. "'Cos it ain't manly. It makes yer look like a woman ridin' on a street car."—Chicago Tribune.

—Church Worker—"And how did you like the singing of our choir?" Visiting Stranger (anxious to be polite)—"Well, the members didn't allow their efforts to be diverted by the mere mechanical accuracy of the organ."—N. Y. Tribune.

—They Are Rivals, You See.—Miss Kostick—"Tom, Jack paid you a high compliment to-day." Miss Pretti—"Indeed. What was it?" Miss Kostick—"He said you possessed a most remarkable memory—you can remember things that happened thirty years ago."—Yankee Blade.

—Familiar.—Mrs. Hicks—"My husband is not at home, but you may leave your name." Stranger—"It's no matter; just say a man called to see him." Mrs. Hicks—"I remember the name; he often speaks of seeing you at the theater."—N. Y. Herald.

—Tapper—"So you don't altogether like the new pastor's sermons, eh?" Dapper—"No, they are too profound—they necessitate too much headwork." Tapper—"Quite true; I noticed that you were nodding thro' his entire discourse yesterday."—Boston Courier.

—Though fathers love their boys, a boy seldom thinks with any tenderness of his father. When things go wrong at school or he gets punished for bad conduct he will grumble around that he would leave home but if it wasn't for his mother and his new pup. He never wastes a thought on his father.—Atchison Globe.

—A young man, his eye blackened, his collar and necktie disordered, his coat torn, his hair tossing wildly, and wearing no hat, was rushing along one of the streets of the Back Bay when he encountered his best girl. "Oh! Henry!" she exclaimed, in an agony of distress, "I know it all! You have seen father."—Boston Post.

DESTRUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE.

The California Walrus and the Manatee Gone.

It recently occurred to certain persons interested in natural history that nothing had been heard lately of the California Walrus, a huge and harmless beast which was recently quite common on the coast of lower California. It could hardly be supposed that herds of creatures fourteen to sixteen feet long and of equal or even greater girth could disappear from the coast without being missed, but such appears to have been the case, for when the Laura in 1884 visited all their old haunts in the autumn, not one could be found, and the party had to be contented with taking a number of their skins from San Cristobal to the National museum at Washington. But the California Walrus has enjoyed a century longer of existence than another member of the Proteus' flock, whose remains the United States naturalists have been anxiously seeking. The rytinos, or arctic sea cows, were literally and in fact all eaten up by hungry sailors in fourteen years.

Bering's explorers in 1741 discovered an enormous kind of manatee, similar in character and habits to those which live in the tepid waters of the Amazons or off the coast of the Straits settlements, but of immense size, from twenty to thirty feet long and twenty feet in girth. They were stupid, harmless beasts, which lived by browsing on the seashore. The ponderous "sea cows" were far better meat than the fish-eating seals, and furnished the main food of the parties of explorers who visited Copper island, their favorite haunt for the next twelve years, when they became so scarce that other provisions had to be sought, and in 1768 the last sea cow was killed.

Mr. Lucas gives an interesting account of an expedition conducted by Dr. Styneger in search of their remains. Several isolated bones were found by prodding in the sand along the shore, and at last a great discovery was made inland. "Conceive my agitation," wrote the enthusiastic doctor, "when toward noon it was reported to me that the entire skeleton of a sea cow had been found!" The report was true, but the bones were too soft to be removed. But enough sound ones were found to put together a complete skeleton, besides others which, like Mr. Silas Wegg's leg, were only available as a "miscellaneous" set.—Spectator.

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For Treasurer—ATLEY PETERSON, of Crawford.

For Attorney General—JAMES O'NEILL, of Clark.

For State Superintendent—W. H. CHANDLER, of Dane.

For Railroad Commissioner—JOHN D. BULLOCK, of Jefferson.

For Insurance Commissioner—JAMES E. HEG, of Walworth.

For Member Congress, 9th Dist.—
MYRON H. McCORD,
of Merrill.

Mr. A. M. Dewey, formerly editor of the Knights of Labor Journal, writes: "I have always read the Economist with much interest, recognizing it as the champion of the industrial classes not as a labor paper, but in the higher economic sense of the term. The American people are protectionists whenever they understand the true principles of the protective policy, and I believe the coming national election will show the democratic politicians that the farmers, mechanics and laborers of the United States understand the question better than they supposed. I never faced an audience of American workmen yet whom I could not convince that protection was their best friend. It is only necessary to paint them a picture of the home life and general surroundings of the workers in free trade England, and ask them to take their choice between the policy of the party which would maintain American industries and elevate and dignify labor, and that of the party which would degrade them to the level of their English cousins."

Ohio is furnishing some of the most popular campaigners this year. Gov. McKinley, Senator Sherman, Ex-Gov. Foraker, General Grosvenor, General Gibson, and General R. P. Kennedy are among the speakers in greatest demand. McKinley, Grosvenor, Gibson and Kennedy are already booked for work in Maine along with J. Sloat Fassett, Ex-Governor Fairchild, and Ex-Governor Geer. The west is doing the missionary work this year and it has able missionaries.

The government says that any Indian who has taken his land in severalty is a citizen. There are, therefore, over 3,000 Indian voters in Oklahoma, and over half can't understand a word of English. Now there's a great field for Weaver. Seeing that no sane man will indorse his platform if its results are understood, Weaver might corral half the Oklahoma vote by simply reading aloud that remarkable instrument, for Weaver is a heap big chief—in his looks.

The democratic organs think that President Harrison would weaken his chances for re-election by making speeches in this campaign. They thought the same thing in 1888, but General Harrison made the speeches and was elected. The trouble with the democrats is that President Harrison does not need an encyclopedia when he makes speeches. They have never had that kind of a man in the White House.

Gov. Northern, of Georgia, is bidding for colored votes now just as Gov. Jones, of Alabama, was bidding for negro support a month ago. While the Northern Democrats are crying out against negro domination in the south the southern democrats are begging the negroes to save them from defeat. The "force bill" has its embarrassments, just as has free trade.

Mr. Cleveland's free trade message will be placed in the hands of the voters this fall, but Chairman Harrity is so slow about getting it ready that Chairman Carter may have to help him. The republicans are willing to help the democratic committee show the voters that Mr. Cleveland is in complete accord with his free trade platform.

The workingmen of this country had $1,629,000,000 in the savings banks in 1890. The workingmen of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales had $436,000,000 on deposit. The democrats want the American workingmen to adopt the English standard of wages and measure their savings in the same way.

Ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, says that Cleveland will carry New York by the largest majority ever known. That must beat 190,000. Cleveland is more likely to carry New York just as Governor Campbell carried Ohio last fall.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson did not discuss the labor question in his speech at Bloomington. He was too near his non-union coal mine to pose as the friend of organized labor.

Mr. Cleveland declines to make speeches in Maine to save that state. He remembers his experience in Rhode Island a few months ago.

Adlai Stevenson is afraid of the force bill. Adlai, perhaps, imagines that it is another draft law.

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F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN **FURNITURE**

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

LIVERY AND BOARDING

- STABLE -

The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Carrful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.

W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance

EXCHANGE.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from $100 to $500 each

Also many of the Finest Business Sites.

Time given purchasers who intend building.

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Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

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I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

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I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and mae a specialty ' of writing Eire Insurane at Equitable Rates.

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The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street. PAUL BROWNE.

The New North-$1.50

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute

is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section which is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated at.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhinelander, Wis.

E. G. SQUIER

—DEALER IN—

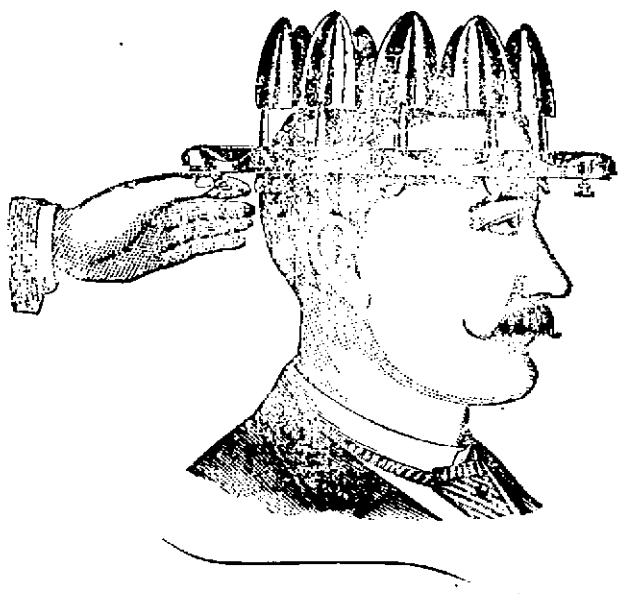
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Faust's Block. - Rhinelander, Wisconsin

HERE'S YOUR HAT



Buy one that fits your head. The above machine is guaranteed to shape any hat to any head. It costs nothing to have it done at

BEERS' CLOTHING HOUSE.

The Price Tells.
The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

The Giant Sleigh Man'fg Co.

—Manufacturers of—

Wagons and Sleighs.

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

J. Weisen's

Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual-found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

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Crayon,
India Ink,
Oil, Water Colors
and Paste! Portraits
A Specialty.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room!

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooning, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET. - - - RHINELANDER, WIS

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by

The Rhinelander Printing Company.

GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

Subscription price, in advance..........$1.50
If not paid in advance.......... 2.00
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Local notice 10 cents per line, first insertion. 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to

THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelander, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer	G. H. Clark
County Clerk	E. P. Brennan
Sheriff	L. Merikle
District Attorney	A. W. Shelton
County Judge	J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds	D. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court	Lige Sturdevant
Supt. of Schools	A. D. Prideaux
Surveyor	T. Lennon
Municipal Judge	Paul Browne
Coroner	J. Jewel.

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30 Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m., after morning service. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

erman Lutheran Church.

SEQVICES twice a month, Also Sunday school. REV. J. DEJUNG, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.

Public Service and Sermon..........11:00 a. m.
Sunday School..........12:00 m.
Song and Praise Service.......... 6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon.......... 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY,

Young Peoples' Meeting.......... 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY.

General prayer meetin.......... 7:30 p. m.

All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. CROFOOT, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at hall every Monday evening.
H. P. Morrill, Sec. F. A. Hilderbrand, N G

D D FELLOWS' CAMP.

PELICAN EMCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets 2d and 4th Thursday of each month.
E L Dimick, chief patriarch. R Bastian, scribe

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first and third Tuesdays in every month in the postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. OF P.

Flambeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meeting Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. OF V.

W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95, Wisconsin Division S. of V., U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. OF W.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Good Templars' hall,
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Kennan' Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Collections *sharply* looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,

Attorneys-at-Law,

RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

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Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
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Dental Parlors,

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Bank of Rhinelander.

Rhinelander, - - Wisconsin

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Best Protection for Funds.

Oneida House.

Thos. Crowley, Prop.

—First-class Hotel in Every Respect,—

Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Room. Rates $1.50 per day.

LOCAL TIME TABLES

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.

NORTH BOUND

No. 3—Limited..........4:13 A. M.
No. 13—Accommodation.......... 1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives..........3;00 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 16—Accommodation..........1:15 P. M.
No. 14—Accommodation..........10:45 A. M.
No. 4—Limited..........11:46 P. M.

H. O. HOWLAND, AGENT

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 5—Mail and express..........10:12 p. m.
No. 87—Passenger.......... 7:33 a. m local between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight and Accommodation......9:47 a m

TRAINS EAST.

No. 86—Passenger..........6:27 p m local between Pennington and Cameron Junction
No. 4—Mail and Express..........3:21 a m
No. 22—Freight and Accommodation......5.45 p m
No. 3—Makes good connections for M. & N. Ry at Pembline.

Nos. 3 and 4 daily. Other trains daily excep Sunday. Nos. 3 and 87 make close connection at Bradley for Tomahawk. Nos. 86 and 87 make close connection at Cameron Junction to and from points on Omaha Ry. No. 21 makes good connections for points on C. M. & St. P. Ry. via Heafford Junction.

Base Ball Notes.

Rhinelander defeated Hurley in both Saturday and Sunday's game. The first was a miserable exhibition on the part of Hurley, and disgusted the spectators. The game was simply a comedy of errors and was won by Rhinelander 14-7. Sunday's game was a very exciting one, and well played by both teams. Johnson and Kennelly for the home team and Schraiker and Brandenburg for Hurley, both did fine battery work. The fielding was sharp and clean, the batting lively and the interest strong to the end. The game ended 5-6 in favor of the home team.

Assembly Convention.

An assembly convention to nominate a republican candidate for the assembly for the district comprising Oneida, Forest and Florence counties is hereby called to meet at the court house in the city of Rhinelander on Tuesday, September 27, 1892, at 7 o'clock P. M. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each county, and one for each 100 republican votes or major fraction thereof cast for governor at the last election making the delegations as follows:

Oneida, 8.
Forest, 2.
Florence, 3.

By Order of Com.
E. S. SHEPARD, Chairman.

The Democratic County Ticket.

The county democratic slate was made up here last week, and no doubt will go through all right at the coming convention. With two candidates for sheriff it was necessary to fix it up in some manner, and it was done. Crowe is to be the nominee for sheriff, and Chas. Wilson steps out to let Mike Holland have a straight course to the treasurership nomination. Pat Brennan will be renominated for county clerk, as will also A. W. Shelton, district attorney, E. C. Sturdevant, clerk of the court, and D. S. Johnson, register of deeds. It was agreed to give the school superintendency to either Higgins or Coleman, of Eagle River, which ever could secure the Eagle delegates. Coroner and county surveyor were not included in the program, but they will doubtless be given to whoever wants them.

Republican County Convention.

A republican convention for the county of Oneida is hereby called to meet at the court house in the city of Rhinelander, on Tuesday, September 27, 1892, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing eight delegates to assembly convention which convenes at 8 o'clock P. M. at same place and date, and also to place in nomination a full county ticket. The basis of representation at this convention will be one delegate for every twenty-five republican votes or major fraction thereof cast for governor at the last election, making the delegations as follows:

Eagle River, 7.
Hazelhurst, 3.
Minocqua, 3.
Pelican, 15.

By Order of Com.
W. L. BEERS, Chairman.

$25 Reward

will be paid by the Fish and Game Protection Association of Northern Wisconsin to any person who will make complaint and furnish evidence to secure the conviction of any person of the offense of fishing with seins, gill nets or taking fish with spears, traps or dynamite or killing game out of season. The above reward will be paid for each conviction.

Dated Rhinelander, Wis., July 1, '92.
E. B. MORLEY, Pres.
C. W. GULDAEGER, Sec.
M. W. SHAFER, Treas.

The success achieved last season by the managers of the Oshkosh Fair Association proves conclusively the wisdom of the board of directors in placing the general price of admission at 25 cents. This is a day of popular prices and the old admissions are now numbered with things that are past. The exhibition for 1892 is being extensively advertised and judging from reports that are coming in, 40,000 people is a conservative estimate of the attendance for the week.

For the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition, Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 31 to Oct. 15, 1892, the M. L. S. & W. Ry. will sell excursion tickets at a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week commencing Tuesday Aug. 30, and closing Saturday Oct. 15, limited for return passage to the Monday following date of sale. Except that during the State Fair season. Excursion tickets will be on sale Sept. 12 to 17 inclusive at one fare for the round trip. Good to return until Sept. 19, inclusive.

H. O. HOWLAND, Agt.

The following from the pen of an old soldier who was stationed a long time in Texas, says the Minneapolis Journal, reminds one of the story of a noted general who had also lived in the Lone Star for a longer time than he liked. When asked, on his return to the north, how he liked Texas, he curtly replied that if he owned both hell and Texas, he would live in hell and rent Texas. Those who have lived in Texas will appreciate the allusions, and will find that the verse is hot enough to suit the place:

The devil in hell we're told was chained,
And a thousand years he there remained;
He neither complained, nor did he groan,
But determined to start a hell of his own
Where he could torment the souls of men
Without being chained in a prison pen.
So he asked the Lord if he had on hand
Anything left when he made the land.
The Lord said, "Yes, I had plenty on hand,
But I left it down on the Rio Grande,
The fact is, old boy, the stuff is poor,
I don't think you can use it in hell any more."
But the devil went down to look at the truck
And said if it came as a gift he was stuck;
For after examining it carefully and well,
He concluded the place was too dry for a hell.
So in order to get it off his hand
The Lord promised the devil to water the land;
For he had some water, or rather some dregs,
A regular cathartic, and smelled like bad eggs.
Hence the trade was closed, the deed was given
And the Lord went back to his home in Heaven.
And the devil then said, "I've all that is needed
To make a good hell," and hence he succeeded.
He began to put thorns on all the trees,
And mixed up the sand with millions of fleas.
He scattered tarantulas along the roads,
Put thorns on the cactus and horns on the toads.
He lengthened the horns of the Texas steers,
And put an addition on the rabbit's ears.
He put a little devil in the broncho steed,
And poisoned the feet of the centipede.
The rattlesnake bites you, the scorpion stings,
The mosquito delights you with his buzzing wings.
The sand burrs prevail and so do the ants,
And those who sit down need half soles on their pants.
The devil then said that throughout the land
He'd manage to keep up the devil's own brand,
And all would be "mavericks" unless they bore
Marks of scratches and bites and thorns by the score.
The heat in the summer is a hundred and ten,
Too hot for the devil and too hot for men.
The wild boar roams through the black chapparal;
'Tis a hell of a place he has for a hell.

Before Starting on a Journey

a person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickets and best service. If you contemplate a trip to or from Milwaukee, Chicago and points East and South and Ashland, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points North and West, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central Lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's Latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and Dining Cars of latest design, convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to

J. N. ROBINSON, D. P. A.
Milwaukee, Wis.
or to JAS. C. POND,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt.
Chicago, Ill.

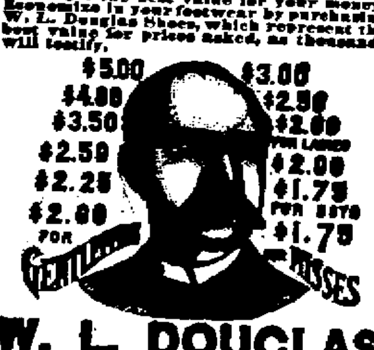
We Want An Agent

in every town reached by the NEW NORTH, more especially in Rhinelander. Any man or woman who can give all or a part of their time to selling our goods will find it to their interest to write at once to the

GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
Oshkosh, Wis.

E. C. Leonard is selling his books and stationery at cost.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. OTHER SPECIALTIES in footwear are of the same high grade, and represent a money value far beyond the prices charged. See that name and price are stamped on bottom of each shoe. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

E. B. MORLEY, at Palace Shoe Store.

Ripans Tabules are of great value.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure hives.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules have come to stay.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules move the bowels.
Ripans Tabules: best liver tonic.
Ripans Tabules: a standard remedy.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

JAMES G. DUNN'S

City Dray Line.

Will attend promptly to any business in that line.

My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.

Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth "Imperial" flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.

Try it. Car just in.

W. S. JEWELL.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

AMERICA'S

Greatest · Furnishers

317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, Grand Ave, Milwaukee

STRANGERS

The system of selling absolutely reliable merchandise at the lowest possible margin of profit is the fixed principle of our store.

Ladies passing through Milwaukee are invited to look through our establishment. Even those who have no thought of buying will find the visit full of interest.

IT WON'T BE LONG

Until Milwaukee will open her arms and invite you to the greatest Exposition the city has ever witnessed.

YOU'RE COMING

Of course—and while here you'll not neglect the opportunity to visit AMERICA'S GREATEST FURNISHERS. Our mammoth building is only three blocks from the Exposition Building.

You're invited to look through our establishment. Even those who have no thought of buying will find the visit full of interest.

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

Are You Going to Build?

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Look Over **M. H. GREENLY'S**

Sash, Doors, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Screen

GASOLINE STOVES, REFRIGERAT

Opera House Block Rhinelar

...ow," she re- ...ered the store I ...ried something in

...have your parasol or ...ght hand?"

...ecollect very distinctly ...y purse in my left hand ...on my left arm, as you

...trange," remarked the ...roubled expression on his ...arched under the different ...e strewn over the counter. ...agine what it was," she ...ingly, as she placed a ...nd to her chin and gazed ...n positive it was some- ...st without it."

Have the Lar...nd any thing here," ...oice of the clerk ...whither he had ...fore with the ...find the ...as," she ...flush

Lumberin...

In the city, which will be so...

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases. ®

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C. W. SIMMONS & CO.
OAK HALL, BOSTON,
Are headquarters in U. S. for
...NTING FLAGS.
...lettered, 44 stars, 20x30, $13.00.
Send for Flag Catalogue and Campaign Catalogue of uniforms, ...s, swords, badges, canes, ...orches. The trade supplied.
...S A SPECIALTY.

RHINELANDER, W...

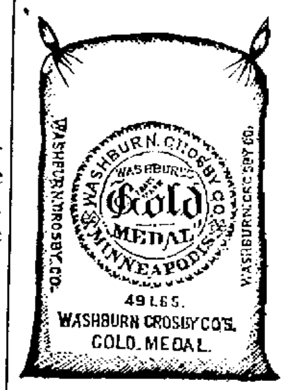
Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

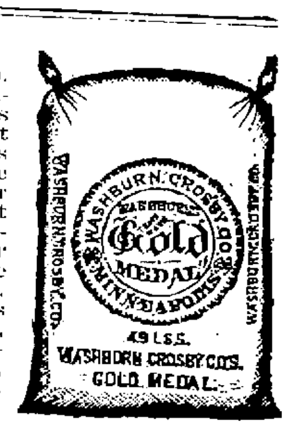
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH ANN GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.



Harrigan Bros. & Co. have secured the exclusive sale of this noted Flour where it can be had at prices no greater than those charged for inferior grades. The highest awards have been given Gold Medal Flour manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Sold by Harrigan Bros & Co., W. S. Jewell, Martin & Co., T. Solberg, Holmes & Husen, Rhinelander, Wis....



THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

Harness! J. H. Schroeder.

BROWN STREET,

Rhinelander, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. C. HENRICI,

MERCHANT ✻ TAILOR.

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

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A Complete Asso

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

(ALSO THE WINNING TICKET.)

For President—
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice-President—
WHITELAW RIED,
of New York.

For Governor—JOHN C. SPOONER of St. Croix.

For Lieut. Governor—JOHN C. KOCH, of Milwaukee.

For Secretary of State—ROBERT W. JACKSON, of Shawano.

For Treasurer—ATLEY PETERSON, of Crawford.

For Attorney General—JAMES O'NEILL, of Clark.

For State Superintendent—W. H. CHANDLER, of Dane.

For Railroad Commissioner—JOHN D. BULLOCK, of Jefferson.

For Insurance Commissioner—JAMES E. HEG, of Walworth.   ow of rgel, stock

For Member Congress, 9th Dist.,—MYRON H. McCORD. ge, and of Exchange —bong tong

Mr. A. M. Dewey, former' the Knights of Labor Jo...eve you'll part "I have always read ...gourds, not to live with much interest ...a and eat oyshters the champion of ...I think I know you not as a labor at ...now yourself." er economic ...mad and cried and said American ...ident and sassy to her." and whenever ...er "carry out her views and princip...her." I beli...had never crossed her livin', nor wil...ody else, so it ended in my postin' ...wn to Fredericksburg in my carryall ...and puttin' the plantat on, crops, stock, ...etc., into the hands of McKay, lan' agent.

The town was alive with northern capitalists and visitors at that time. Some came to see about their dead, interred in the great union cemetery there, it bein' soon after the war was over. It was like the verse we used to say at school:

"Many came to see the wonder,
To seek for gold and search for plunder,"

and some few to cast in their lots with ours.

McKay told me of a couple that got off the train that day. Said the man was polite to his wife and gave Lame Bill a dollar.

A lan' agent knows how to pick a gentleman right well, though not so well as an old Virginia house nigger. The one who used to tote the wood in for the parlor fire, hang your horse or carry him to water and bring your boots.

Thinks I: "I'll drive 'em out, and show the premises while ma is in the notion."

So out I go with Mr. and Mrs. Sage, a nice couple, rich and unhealthy, wanting to try southern a'r

There was a cheerful blaze on the parlor hearth. Ma b'leeves in a little blaze, all the year 'roun, though the weather was mighty mild. Injun summer.

Kesia, the cook, tossed up a little hot dinner in no time, for we were hungry as an army of locusses after our drive. Briled ham an' eggs, fried sausage and hoecakes, and whilst ma poured out the coffee and October peaches in the gilt saucers I studied her face.

To my astonishment she run on about the fashions—a thing she had took no stock in since pa died.

She wouldn't catch my eye, and I sorter mistrusted her, but carried Mr. Sage all over the plantation, and he was delighted.

"Just what he was in search of. He wanted everything as it stood, the colts, the calves, hogs, 'hats, boots and all.' Thought he would put 'a new barn here,' and 'a hay-house there,' and 'a vineyard,' and 'double the sheep in the medder.'"

Him and Mrs. Sage mapped it off like a picture by the time they were ready to leave next day.

Of course, I drove them back to town, twenty miles o' rough roads and mighty busy time o' year.

I and McKay made all the 'rangements for the transfer of the property, and I come on back home.

Still mistrustin' of ma, I kep' cle'r o' the subject. We both shunned it, and durin' the followin' week I smoked a month's allowance of tobacco, and ma clicked and rattled her knittin'-needles as if life depended on her gettin' that sock finished, and I'll be shot if she didn't knit the leg a yard long.

Byme-by McKay came drivin' up in a fine double buggy, with Mr. Sage, to pay down the first installment.

When Cindy ushered 'em in ma dropped her long sock leg and her hands commenced to tremble.

It was a good sale. We were gettin' all we asked, and a crackin' price it was; for ma thought her dirt was a sight bettern'n other folks' dirt. Not a hitch—nowhar.

All of us set talkin' as friendly as you please 'round the blaze on the hearth. Little black Joe on his own 'sponsibility han's 'round a waiter of maiden blush apples, and Cindy, the house gal, not to be outdone, gits out ginger cakes and a foamin' pitcher of sweet cider.

Ma set shakin' and trembly the whole endurin' time.

Mr. Sage he set back in pa's old stuffed leather armcheer, with heels on the fender like comfort itself, and dilated about the chances he'd mind to make.

"A hundred Southdown sheep" for the hill pasture—an' "grainin' forty beeves;" "ten acres in turnips" and "ten in celery," and all such wild talk as city farmers indulge in.

Finally the pen was dipped and handed to ma, but 'sted er takin' it she ...nched her hands together hard, and ...ghin' a tremulous little pitiful laugh, ...e:

"Mr. Sage, do you know how high ...grows on this plantation?"

...e: "No, mum."

"...en I'll tell"—holding her hand a ...bove the carpet—"exactly so ...higher. Then the blades ...red and flop over like ...the nubbin comes the ...led, for he had ...cornstubs in the ...dry laugh, and ...lie. There ain't ...lan's to paster a ...s are pizenous ...d we're sub-...cmumps and ...t kind of luck ...life, anyhow." ...ntly: ...ur feelin's," and ...e porch. in the pitifullest —and she and me had

banks in 1890. England, Ireland, Sc... had $436,000,000 on... democrats want the Ar... ingmen to adopt the Engl... of wages and measure in the same way.

Ex-Governor Campbell, ...says that Cleveland will ...York by the largest maj... known. That must b... Cleveland is more likely t... York just as Governor ...ried Ohio last fall.

Mr. Adlai Steven... the labor quest... Bloomington, ... non-union ... friend of o...

...ne, her only son, for ...r old age to turn his ma ...and houseless, roofless and ...on," she says, "the air don't ...so sweet and pure over no other piece of God's earth, and things all so convenient to my hand. I could go to my places the darkest night that comes."

Though I'll swear you'd have to travel a mile to go the rounds of her flower garden, greenhouse, dairy, weavin'-house, ice-house and all the fowl-houses and appurtenances. They were located far apart in old slavery days, to give occupation to the niggers, I suppose.

"And, oh, George, my two babies in the graveyard, and I'd picked out my own place by your pa's side. I'm like an old tree. I can't stand transplantin'. Oh, son, to think of your doin' such a cruel-hearted thing in my old age!"

Women may be no great shakes at hard, soun' reasonin', but ma's a very pretty talker, indeed, and, by grabs, I felt sorter so myself and downright aggravated with McKay. What call had he to fly off like a potleg in such a sudden swivet to oust us from the property which had belonged to our generation ever since William the Conqueror, and for aught I know helped him to conquer it?

The honor and glory of settin' up in a stiff-starched collar at the Exchange hotel, hobnobbin' with the Virginia legislatur', and the judges, and the bong toag would be but poor compensation for my pack of houn's and blood horses, and the foxes and birds and things I was used to. I would be but a lone, lost boy, cast adrift, even if I did eat oyshters three times a day.

"Ain't there no way of gettin' out of this trap?" says ma, wipin' her eyes on the long sockleg.

"I b'leeve I'd die anywhere else."

"If we pay McKay his commission and persuade Mr. Sage to give out the notion," says I, doubtfully.

"How much is the commission, George?" she asked, eagerly.

"It amounts to ninety-eight dollars and seventy cents, but" —

"George," she spoke quickly, "if you will step out to the stables for awhile I think I can compose my mind and solemnize my thoughts!"

The colts came whinnyin' to mee' me and rubbed their noses on my shoulder; the calves, the pigs, everything in the yard came at me in a body.

I got a hamper of nubbins and scattered 'em, and somethin' kep' gettin' in my eye, and I thought I would actually blow my blamed nose off, and the more I thought of McKay's officiousness the madder I got. But when I got back to the parlor it was quiet as a church, and there was ma out at the yard gate biddin' the gent'men "farwell." Such was her haste to get them off and away.

My dear old mother! Her eyes shone bright as a young girl's—she's smilin' and lookin' as pleased as if she'd been left a fortune.

Mr. Sage smiled, too, and bowed over her thin, wrinkled hand like a true-hearted gent'man.

Ma had carried all her p'ints with Mr. Sage, then ran and got the shotbag she had kep' her egg and chicken and butter money in for forty years. She paid McKay the commission and begged and plead with him to go away and never come there on no such erran' again so long as she was on top of earth.—Eva M. de Jarnette, in N. O. Times-Democrat.

Berber and Egyptian.

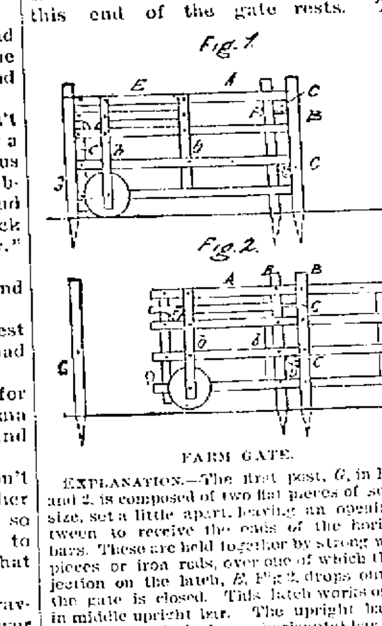
The character of ancient Egyptian speech is still a matter of discussion among scholars. Very remarkable resemblances have been noted between early Aryan and Egyptian words, as also between the latter and the Turanian vocables. A large number of Semitic terms also appear in Egyptian generally regarded as foreign, but including the names of colors, numbers and others, which it is difficult to suppose would have been borrowed. The syntax and pronouns of the Egyptian are much nearer to Semitic speech than to either Aryan or Turanian, and the view held by the late Dr. Birch, and which appears destined to prevail, is that Egyptian was remotely akin to the earliest Semitic speech. On the other hand, the connection of the Berber dialects with Coptic, and thus with Egyptian, has long been remarked, and was recognized from the first by Champollion when he recovered the vocabulary of the ancient language. As instances of this connection we may quote the names for "lion" (Egyptian; Berber, izem); for "drink" tsam; Berber, sau; Berber, sun); for (Egyptian, sau; Berber, sum); for "river" (Egyptian, alu; Berber, ilu) for "noise" (Egyptian, anu; Berber anan); and verbs such as "to die" (Egyptian, met; Berber, amt); "slay" (Egyptian, nak; Berber, nek), with many others.—The Scottish Review.

THE FARMING WORLD.

SIMPLE FARM GATE.

Anyone Handy with Tools Can Make One from the Description.

We herewith illustrate another farm gate which anyone handy with tools can easily make and upon which the patent has expired. The gate proper consists of a panel having horizontal bars and vertical cross bars near each end and at the center. Near the front end of the gate, between the lowest horizontal bar and a vertical support attached to it is a wheel or roller shown in the engraving upon which this end of the gate rests. The



FARM GATE.

EXPLANATION.—The first post, G, in Figs. 1 and 2, is composed of two flat pieces of suitable size, set a little apart, leaving an opening between to receive the ends of the horizontal bars. These are held together by strong wooden pieces or iron rods, over one of which the projection on the latch, E, Fig 2, drops out when the gate is closed. This latch works on a pin in middle upright bar. The upright bar, b, is connected with the lower horizontal bar by an iron or strong wooden pin upon which the wheel, F, turns. This may be of metal or firm wood, of pretty good size. The rear post is composed of two pieces. B B, one set forty-five degrees to the left and the other the same distance to the right of the line of the roadway. The two pieces, B B, are held together by the pins, C C, upon the lower one of which is a little roller, D, upon which rests the horizontal bar, a. When the gate is rolled to the right on F and D until the middle upright strikes the right post it nearly balances and can be very easily swung around parallel with the roadway, leaving a fully opened passage. By having the road or a plank from F to run on a little incline to the left the gate when in its right position will always remain closed by its own gravity or weight.

post at the front end of the gate is double and the gate slides between the two timbers composing it. The rear end gate post is also composed of two posts set a short distance apart and at an angle with the gate and fence. These posts are secured together by pins, and upon one of these this end of the gate rests, while from brackets attached to the other a roller is held at right angles to the direction of the gate when closed, as shown in the engraving. When it is desired to open the gate, after raising the latch it is slid back, most of the weight being upon the roller. When the center bar strikes the post the gate may then be swung to right angles to its first position.—Orange Judd Farmer.

OPEN AIR CATTLE.

They Gain More Rapidly in Weight Than Those Kept in Stables.

If free to choose between barn and field, stock will seek shelter only during storms. Experiments in the dry, cold climate of northern Utah seem to prove that this natural inclination is also the most profitable to the farmer. The cattle ate more when in the open air than when stabled, and much of the extra food was coarse material refused in the stable. The open air cattle gained the most in weight in the same time. Four years of experience has shown that in a dry climate stabled cattle use more for a pound of growth than those not stabled. Cattle kept in yards surrounded by high wind-breaks did better than those kept in the open field, and better than those stabled Steers turned out every day and others kept loose in boxstalls did better than those tied in stables, proving that cattle need exercise. Work horses blanketed in the stable at night and wearing blankets beneath their harness during the day did not hold their weight as well as those without blankets. No trials were made with stable horses blanketed only while being worked on stormy days. None of the trial cattle were allowed a choice of shelter. No comparison was made between horned and hornless or dehorned cattle. Sheds were not tried. No experiments were made with cattle given the choice of the open field, the sheltered yard, the open shed and the closed stable. Nevertheless, the experiments prove that exercise in the pure air and sunlight is necessary to supply the healthy appetite which eats and thoroughly digests the most possible food in the shortest time.—Colman's Rural World.

An Expensive Pig Pen.

Probably the most expensive pig pen ever made was recently completed at the Harmonist community, at Economy, Pa. A local paper there describes it. "The cost of the pen or nursery, up to date, is $8,000. It is constructed not only on sanitary principles, but with special regard to comfort of each and every porker which finds a place within its walls. It is heated by two large stoves, and the entire pen is covered with a glass roof with proper ventilators. The eating room is separated from the rest of the pen, and everything is kept scrupulously clean by two attendants, whose sole duty is to take care of the pigs and look after the heating and ventilating of the building. At present the pen contains 300 as fine young porkers as can be seen anywhere. They seem to thrive in their well-kept home, and appear to realize their superiority over newcomers, which they eye with disdain."

Vermin on Late Chicks.

Late chicks are subject to the attacks of the little red mites and also to the dangers of the large gray lice, which remain on the top of the head mostly. A few drops of sweet oil will destroy the large lice, but the coops, as well as hen and chicks, should be well dusted with Persian insect powder in order to prevent the ravages of the red mites

FARM PHILOSOPHY.

TWO BEEVES can never be made fat on a pasture that has only grass enough for one.

TO KEEP the poultry free from vermin their quarters must be kept absolutely clean.

DO NOT expect to sell butter at top price to private customers unless it is top quality.

THE only way to grow heavier crops each year is to make the land continually richer.

FEW farmers are so situated that they can afford to keep a cow merely to raise her calf.

TO DETERMINE whether green soiling really pays let us suggest that you try it for yourself.

IF tobacco is to be made a paying crop it must be given the very best land on the farm.

YOU can never grade up your stock until you begin to use better animals for breeding.

THE fastest way to make money in the dairy is to keep always weeding out the poor cows.

THE only way to free the farm from weeds is to cut them always before they go to seed.

STOCK that is continually tempted by weak fences should not be blamed for becoming breachy.

THE best success with sheep is attained only by those who believe in both wool and mutton.

SWEET potatoes cannot be kept through the winter unless you handle them gently when harvesting.

THE farm will never give you complete satisfaction so long as you have to buy fruit from your neighbor.

THE wrong way to make money from hogs is by beginning to feed them only "when big enough to feed off."

IF the weeds have possession of the bed this fall, you can hardly expect a good strawberry crop next spring.

IF you expect the boy to love the farm, you must permit him to get some enjoyment from it as he goes along.

IF the "first-class farmer" would maintain his rank, he must keep on studying and learning all the time.

SOMETHING new must be planted every week if you wish to maintain a good garden throughout the season.

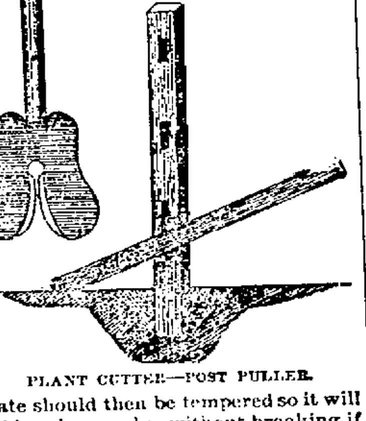
You can never keep up with the work on the farm, if you ever put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day.—American Agriculturist.

TWO USEFUL TOOLS.

An Australian Plant Cutter and a Serviceable Post Puller.

Town and Country figures a tool that has merit for cutting up various plants that must be done by hand and which we reproduce. In this connection our far-off, antipodean neighbor says:

A tool for cutting corn, tobacco, etc., and for clearing up brush is wanted on every farm. The accompanying engraving shows one which cannot be surpassed in effectiveness. A plate of 6x10 inches should be shaped as shown and welded to a strong shank that can be attached to a heavy shovel handle. After hammering the edges thin they are ground properly and brought to within one-half inch of each other, a circular hold fully one inch in diameter being left above them in the plate. The



PLANT CUTTER—POST PULLER.

plate should then be tempered so it will hold a keen edge without breaking if it strikes an obstruction. Hung in a shovel handle and ferruled, this appliance will cut more brush and do it more closely without being ground than anything on the market. One edge protects the other, and unless a thin stone be standing on edge they cannot be dulled without being driven into the ground. A smaller, lighter pattern is excellent for cutting corn and tobacco.

In this connection we also illustrate how to lift out a post. Any sapling or rail will make a lever for this purpose, and if it is fastened just as we show it in our illustration, and give it a lift, it is a very stubborn post that will not come out with a very moderate amount of exertion. There are scores of other operations which have to be performed on the farm, which are now done by main strength, that might more easily be performed with a slight knowlege of mechanics and ingenuity.

A Good Soil to Cultivate.

R. S. Kingman, speaking of the better education of agriculturists, well says: "Fertilize the brains of the farmers with good practical knowledge, then they would be better prepared to fertilize their farms intelligently." Every lawyer in the land must fertilize his brain or he will fail. Every doctor, every banker, every merchant, every editor, must do the same or they will fail. And yet in face of all this, and in face of the fact apparent on every hand that it is the brainiest farmers who succeed best, there can be found farmers in every neighborhood who really think that it does not pay to cultivate brains in farming. They think it is money thrown away to buy books, papers or attend conventions or farm institutes. If they thought these things paid we would see them hard at it, for they want money bad enough. Good thinking lies under the success of every man in all kinds of business. A man cannot do good thinking unless he feeds his mind with good thoughts.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—Broiled Ham.—Place slices of ham on a hot gridiron and boil until the meat is slightly browned; then with a knife and fork take from the gridiron and drop into a pan of cold water; then return to the gridiron; repeat several times; then place on a platter with some bits of butter, and serve at once. —Housekeeper.

—Veal Soup.—Put one onion, half a cupful of rice, and a knuckle of veal, with the bones broken, in two quarts of cold water, to simmer slowly for two or three hours. Then beat the yolks of two eggs in half a pint of sweet cream, with a teaspoonful of salt and a little cayenne pepper. Pour this into the soup; let it boil up once, then pour through a colander into a tureen and serve.—Housekeeper.

—Cocoanut Pie.—Grate a cocoanut after removing the outer shell and the inner skin, and strain the milk it contains through a cloth; beat the yolks of three eggs, the rind and juice of half a lemon, and four tablespoons of granulated sugar until foamy; add a spoonful at a time, the grated cocoanut, its milk, and lastly the whites of the eggs beaten stiff; cover with strips of crust, and bake three-quarters of an hour in a good oven.—Harper's Bazar.

—A beaten biscuit is a southern dish It calls for two quarts of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and two heaping tablespoonfuls of lard, and milk enough to make a stiff dough. Flour it and roll it out, then lay it on a stone slab or firm wooden board and pound it with a mallet or large rolling-pin. The dough must be pounded one hour, until it rises in blisters and cleaves from the board. There is a machine for pounding this dough to be found in Baltimore, where this is a favorite bread. We do not know whether it can be found elsewhere or not.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Stewed Squashes.—No one should say that she does not like squash until she has tried the following: Gather summer squashes when they are only about the size of an egg, wash them and boil without peeling until tender; then dress them with a cream sauce made. They are so different from the ordinary squash when gathered so small that they taste like a different vegetable. The small squashes sold at the stores are good cooked in this way, but they are not gathered for the market small enough to be as dainty as the tiny ones.—Christian Inquirer.

—One of the things which the country farm house is not likely to have is iced water, or even sufficiently cool water. Cool mountain springs read rhythmically, but they often taste very warm. An exchange gives us rather a new notion the old one of keeping water cool in flannel-wrapped vessels It serves, however, as a good suggestion at this time, when almost everybody has gone or is going somewhere for the summer. If the "somewhere" is not a hotel with all modern improvements, ice water included, get a common earthenware pitcher, the commoner the better, as it will be the more porous, wrap it all around, leaving no inch of it bare, with wet flannel. Keep the flannel wet and the water will shortly be as cold as is good for drinking purposes, almost ice cold.—N. Y. Times.

—Sweetbreads.—Take a knuckle of veal, two onions, a small piece of bacon, and three pints of water. Let it cook until it has boiled to a jelly, then strain the gravy from the meat and add to it a spoonful of browned flour. Cut the gristle from eight sweetbreads, pour the boiling water over them, then throw them into cold water, lard on one side, and salt the gravy to taste. Place the sweetbreads in a saucepan so as not to touch each other, the larded side down. Let them stew slowly, turning them when they are done on one side. They should be turned but once and should be cooked slowly for an hour, then placed in a pan in the oven, the gravy poured over them, and allowed to bake until they are well-glazed and shiny. If there is no oven, put them in a pan before the fire.—Housekeeper.

THE TICKET SELLERS PARROT.

Even in Adversity It Remained True to Its Training.

Ben Lusbie, who for fifteen years was one of the greatest features of Barnum's circus in the capacity of "lightning ticket seller," had a wonderful parrot, which had been presented to him by one of the canvasmen of the show, who was at one time a sailor on a steamer plying between Boston and Fernandino, in the Bahamas. Lusbie used to have a way of quieting the scrambling mob of the ticket-purchasers around the ticket wagon by saying: "Don't be in a hurry, gentlemen." "There's plenty of time." "Don't crowd each other." "One at a time, gentlemen," and such like expressions. The parrot, which was perched upon the safe in the wagon just back of Lusbie, got to learn these little speeches after a season's tour and often broke out in a piercing squawk with one of them, much to Lusbie's amusement. The parrot, which was quite a little vagabond, broke loose from her fetters one day and flew over into a neighboring woods, near the circus grounds.

A searching party was made up, and they had not proceeded far before they heard a vast racket, apparently made by squawking birds. Hastening to the scene they found poor Poll clinging as best she could to the limb of a dead tree, surrounded by a screaming flock of crows. The parrot had only two or three tail feathers left, and the hostile crows were striking, pecking and plucking her right and left. Hanging on as best she could the parrot was shrilly screaming: "One at a time, gentlemen!" "Don't crowd there!" "Take your time!" "There's plenty more left."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Superfluous Work.

Mrs. Billus—Mary, you needn't waste any time dusting those balusters.

Domestic—I thought yez told me Mrs. Gumpus wuz a coming the day fur a visit.

Mrs Billus—Yes, but her three little boys are coming with her.—Chicago Tribune.

G. A. R. Encampment, Washington, D. C., September 20, 1892.

The *Monon Route to Cincinnati* in connection with the *Chesapeake & Ohio Route to Washington* is the Official Route of the Department of State of Illinois. Special trains will leave Dearborn Station Saturday night and Sunday morning, September 17 and 18, arriving at Washington the following day. This route passes all the famous battlefields of Virginia via Gordonsville. On the return, tickets will be honored from Richmond, passing Lynchburg and Appomattox. Only $2 Washington to Richmond via the Potomac River and Old Point Comfort.

Special stop over privileges will be granted, enabling all to visit the battlefields without extra cost.

For circulars, maps and further information call or write, F. J. REED, U. P. A., 232 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

FIRST CHICAGO GIRL—"Mrs. Shunkins is a widow, is she not?" Second Chicago Girl —"Only temporarily." — Harvard Lampoon.

THE most graceful girl cannot try on a shoe without putting her foot in it.—Binghamton Leader.

JUST FULL of improvements—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. To begin with, they're the smallest, and the easiest to take. They're tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child is ready for them.

Then, after they're taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reaction afterward. Their help *lasts*. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're put up in glass vials, which keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in wooden or pasteboard boxes.

And they're the *cheapest* pills you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY GIRL who loves music and art OUGHT TO KNOW

A chance to obtain a complete education in singing, instrumental music, painting and drawing, with all expenses of board and tuition paid. For full particulars address

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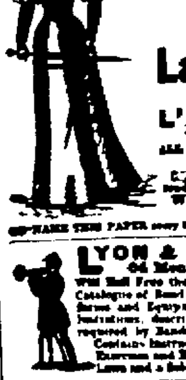
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND — The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!

SLICKER

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.



DRESS MAKERS

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WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Acquitted the Supervisors.

Frank Desmond, Martin Kornstad and Joseph Walker, comprising the entire board of the town of Superior, who were arrested for the embezzlement of public funds, had a hearing and evidence showing irregularities and cases where orders had been issued to people who never received them was offered. The court held that the complicity of the prisoners was not shown and they were discharged.

Serious Amusement.

Ingle Olson, a 15-year-old bootblack, was amusing himself at Eau Claire by shooting at dead walls, when Nils Holle, a workingman, aged 28, with two companions, passed along the street. A ball from Olson's pistol struck Holle and entered his abdomen. He was removed to the hospital, but there is little hope of his recovery. Young Olson is locked up.

Gored to Death.

A terrible accident happened at Appleton to Mrs. John Rawalski. She went into a field adjoining the house to milk a cow, which was vicious, and which attacked her with its horns. She attempted to escape, but fell, and the cow gored her to death. She was 40 years of age and leaves a husband and several children.

Murderous Work of a Lunatic.

Near Hillsborough, Vernon county, a stranger, supposed to be insane, went to the residence of Joseph Shaker, thrust a double-barrel shotgun between the logs of the house, and deliberately discharged both barrels, the charge taking effect in a young girl's hands, necessitating amputation.

Boy Robbers Caught.

A gang of boy robbers at Ashland was broken up by Chief of Police Prothers, by his capture of the ringleader, William Tromholz, while the latter was in the act of robbing J. B. Mathews & Co.'s wholesale grocery. Tromholz is only 14, but he has served a term in the reformatory.

The News Condensed.

The mattress factory owned by Scott & Prince at Ashland was burned. Loss $6,000; insurance, $2,000.

A young man named Charles Wilson was whirled around a shaft in the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company mills at Eau Claire and fatally injured.

It was reported that a vein of almost pure lead had been found on a farm a few miles from Alma, by Emil Furrer, a former river pilot.

Harris A. George, a brakeman on the Soo line, was killed at Hartford Junction while switching. He leaves a wife and child in Minneapolis.

Dr. Woolhiser, of South Wayne, will exhibit two half grown badgers at the world's fair, at the request of the Wisconsin commissioners.

All stores at Wausau, except the news, fruit and ice-cream stands, are now closed on Sunday, the result of the Sunday-closing movement by clerks.

The store of Clark & Scott was destroyed by fire at Rudolph, and F. W. Palmatier, Jr., of Centralia, who slept in the store, was burned to death.

Fire destroyed the planing mill of George Peppert at Milwaukee, doing damage to amount of $20,000. Insurance, $14,000.

Milwaukee college is the oldest institution for the higher education of women in the west. There is talk of endowing it $500,000.

James Ryan, of Pleasant Valley, bound up twenty-two acres of rye as fast as four horses could cut it with reapers.

Conductor Temple, who was arraigned at Bayfield, on preliminary examination, for the killing of William Finney at Ashland Junction, has been discharged.

A new lead mine in Iowa county yields from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of ore a day.

Frank Herbert was stabbed five times in the back, neck, arm and leg at Bayfield by Lewis Consoliver. Both were intoxicated.

The Bayfield Brown Stone Company has struck a forty-foot ledge of stone, free from sand streaks, with a firm, even grain.

Rev. J. E. Irish, D. D., of Bayfield, has been appointed post chaplain in the United States army and assigned to duty at Fort Brady, Mich.

B. B. Wade, of Bayfield, dropped dead at Ashland. He was prominent in Bayfield county politics and in business circles.

A 6-year-old son of John Plantege was run over at Eau Claire and instantly killed by a heavy wagon. A wheel crushed his temple.

Lee Bing, a wealthy Chinaman of Milwaukee, married Maud Delmore, a young Chicago girl, Justice Wallace tying the knot.

The Thomson-Houston Electric Company has purchased the electric lighting plant at Madison for $55,000.

The sensational forgery case against Frank Blahirick, an old pioneer of Ashland, was dismissed by Municipal Judge Calkins. It had been hanging fire for several months.

The Crystal Salt Company has been organized at Marinette to manufacture salt according to the patent of T. Ruggles Timby, of Washington.

Tom Hall, keeper of a disreputable resort at Merrill, shot and fatally wounded Gus Eckland, a gambler, during an altercation.

The Eau Claire authorities have in hand the case of a man who in a fit of anger chopped a horse's leg off with a pickax.

Arthur Rhodes, a farmer living near Beloit, was killed by lightning while unhitching a horse. His brother, on the opposite side of the horse, was unhurt, as was also the horse.

Royall P. Houghton, the banker, died in Milwaukee from the effect of the attack of paralysis which first confined him to his bed about two weeks before his death. Mr. Houghton was one of Milwaukee's earliest settlers and one of its leading citizens and business men.

BIDWELL'S LETTER.

The Prohibition Candidate for President Gives His Views on National Issues—The Cincinnati Platform Indorsed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—The letter of acceptance of Gen. John Bidwell, of California, nominee of the prohibition party for president of the United States, has been given out for publication. The letter is long and discusses the principles of the party as enunciated in the Cincinnati platform. On the basic principle of absolute prohibition, Gen. Bidwell says that the danger of monopolistic tendencies menacing the government is not so great as that of the destructive results sure to come from the liquor traffic. It is the constant menace of labor, which creates the wealth of the nation, and the traffic is now sapping and impoverishing the very foundation of the national fabric. Passing to the question of woman's suffrage he urges the immediate emancipation of women. The nation that first gives women equal rights with man, he says, will earn a crown of imperishable glory. He fears delay, as England will lead. On the question of finance he says the position of the party that the money should be gold, silver and paper, issued only by the government, is fair and broad. He also advocates the legal regulation of the rates of interest in all the states, believing that it will do much to check the tendency to centralization of the money power.

On the question of labor he says:

In order to relieve the labor of the country of its abnormal and often congested condition there should be the earliest possible revision and restriction of the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States. These laws, so inimical to American labor and the best interests of all, if not so purposely enacted, have doubtless been kept in force for partisan considerations for fear of detriment to partisan interests, till our country has become the almost daily scene of riots, lawlessness and bloodshed, and not infrequently on such a scale as to portend, if permitted to go unchecked, the possible supersession of all authority. The discord between capital and labor cannot safely be allowed to continue. No matter what the cause, it is imperative to remove it. If it is necessary to have organizations as a defense against capital or competing labor such organizations should be authorized and regulated by law.

On the tariff he says:

We must concede that all nations have the right to levy tariffs. As Americans we are in favor of protecting all American interests. The tariff proposed by the democratic party and that of the republican party differ only in degree; both are sufficiently high to be termed protective. To the objection that tariffs have been unequal—that is to say, that under them the rich pay comparatively nothing and the masses nearly all the revenues so derived to support the national government—must be added the further objection that they are blinding and deceptive.

The establishment of a system of income taxation, he says, could work no hardship and do no harm. When the union needed money most during the rebellion the income tax was imposed and worked like a charm. He continues:

It helped them to save the union, and will help to save the nation now in another rebellion—the masses against the classes.

One of its beneficial results, he argues, would be the equal distribution of wealth, which would go far toward healing the discord between capital and labor. He advocates government control, and, if necessary, the government ownership of railroads.

On the question of public schools, made prominent in the platform, he says:

The teachings of the American public school should be in accord with American ideas and with American civilization, which, of course, is a Christian civilization; but they must be strictly and absolutely non-sectarian. The standard of morality must accord with our civilization and pervade all the books and teachings of the public school, which must not in any phase be a school of immorality.

On the question of immigration he says the doors must be closed in self-defense, and adds:

We do not want to war against foreigners; we do not ask foreigners coming to this land of freedom to change their faith; we do not propose to Protestantize or Romanize, or in any manner sectarianize them. But we do insist that they shall not destroy our liberties by any attempt to foreignize or anarchize us or our government; that they should appreciate our liberties and privileges, that are a condition of citizenship; they should learn to speak our national language and to read and write it fairly well.

Gen. Bidwell closes his letter with a resume, adding that there should be taught in the public schools the principles of the freedom of the ballot and the settlement of differences between men by arbitration.

READING DEFEATED.

Its Deal Declared to Be Unconstitutional and the Trust Must Be Dissolved.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Reading deal, so far as the state of New Jersey is concerned, has been knocked out. The suit of the people of the commonwealth against the combination has been decided in the people's favor. The Reading deal is unconstitutional, illegal, null and void. So says Chancellor McGill in a decision made known Thursday. The chancellor holds that the trust must be dissolved. It is against the public policy, because it aims to create a monopoly in anthracite coal, an article of very general consumption in the state. It is illegal, because the law expressly forbids such leases and combinations among railroads. Four times since the trust was formed the Reading combine has used those powers of monopoly which Chancellor McGill condemned to increase the price of coal. There will be no doubt an appeal from Chancellor McGill's decision, but the fact that so eminent a jurist has declared the people's side in the issue to be right is a sufficient indication of the probable final result of the great struggle.

Many Deaths and Prostrations in Germany and Austria from the Heat.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The thermometer registered 89 degrees in the shade here Wednesday. Many deaths from sunstroke were reported. The heat in East Prussia is more intense. The mercury rose to 95 degrees in Thorn, and five deaths were reported as the result of the heat. Crops have been ruined. Fifty soldiers were prostrated in Dantzic.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Eighteen deaths were caused by the heat in this city Wednesday. While a regiment was marching from Kaschau to Borsod 250 soldiers were prostrated by the heat and three died.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Some cheap perfumes are not to be sniffed at.—Philadelphia Record.

—"It's the little things in life that count," said the philosopher. "Yes, indeed," said the primary teacher. "You should visit my school some time and hear them."

—Miss Candour (aged 7, to a lady who has been singing with a good deal of tremolo to her mother's guests)—"I gargle in the nursery."—Tit Bits.

—Patient—"I guess I'm about well, ain't I?" Doctor—"Almost." Patient—"What's my bill?" Doctor—"You're not quite strong enough for that yet."

—Mike—"Where did yez say was Pat Murphy's birthplace?" Dennis—"Cork." Mike—"Bedad, it's no wonder he is always stuck at the mouth of a bottle, thin."—Inter Ocean.

—The largest return of jewelry made to the tax assessor by any private citizen of Atlanta is that of a negro. The books of the Atlanta tax receivers show a phenomenal increase in the wealth of negroes residing in that city.

—President Harrison receives his salary in monthly installments. On or about the 26th day of every month the treasurer of the United States sends to the white house, sometimes by messenger, and on other occasions by mail, a check for $4,166.66.

—Many newspapers in different parts of the country are offering round trip tickets to the world's fair as premiums for subscriptions. Tickets are also being offered in schools, by the school authorities or by private individuals, as prizes for excellence in scholarship.

—"Literature certainly runs in the Greensmith family. The two daughters write poetry that nobody will print, the sons write plays that nobody will act, and the mother writes novels that nobody will read." "And what does the father write?" "O, he writes cheques that nobody will cash."

—A patent has recently been issued for a new style of shoe. The foot and rear portion of the shoe are connected by hinge plates, an insole attached to the front piece carving over the joint. Two tongues of leather are adapted to pass through loops, the lace securing these in place around the foot. The inventor claims that the combination secures greater comfort than with the ordinary form of shoe.

—Old B. has just turned fifty-eight and finding himself a widower after twenty-five years of married life, is preparing to lead to the altar his new bride of twenty-two summers. His friends, alarmed at the wide differences in their ages, remonstrate, but in vain. "What! you say my intended is too young?" B. exclaims in utter astonishment: "why, she is exactly the same age as my first wife when I married her."—Journal pour Rire.

—The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of them reached India, and, after a voyage of three years, the commander, Capt. Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized his own; but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage and the establishment of a company, whose first charter, in December, 1600, was renewed in 1609.

—The Boston chapter of the American Folk Lore society purposes to give an entertainment next fall at which the street cries of American cities will be illustrated practically and with photographic reproductions of the criers. The society has recognized the value and interest of such a study and the need of prosecuting it before it is too late. Many of the most characteristic local street cries, especially in the larger cities, are dying out rapidly and are seldom heard nowadays.

—Accommodations for musical entertainments at the world's fair have been decided upon, and the construction of the necessary buildings has been ordered. They include a recital hall, seating 500 people; a music hall, with accommodation for 120 players, 300 singers, and an audience of 2,000; a festival hall for performances upon the largest possible scale, with 200 players, 2,000 singers an audience of 7,000. The music hall will contain a fine concert organ, and in festival hall will be placed an organ for chorus support.

—Few people know that almost in sight of St. Louis stands the largest artificial mound in America, if not in the world. The Cahokia mound is over 700 feet long by 500 wide at the base, and 90 feet high. It covers over eight acres of ground, and has upwards of 20,000,000 cubic feet of contents. When one reflects on the low degree of civilization attained by the people who built this mound, and the inadequate tools, transportation and machinery employed, it was for the Indians a more stupendous undertaking than for us would be the building of another city like St. Louis. This mound is really a mountain, and every handful of earth it contains must have been carried thither in hand baskets. How long it took or why it was built at all are questions that will probably never be answered, but the stupendousness of the work cannot be called in question.

—The determined and successful efforts that have been made to save fine trees in Central park, New York, at points where they are especially needed have resulted in the production of many vegetable curiosities. One of the most interesting of these is a linden in the northern part of the park. The tree stands on what appears to be an artificial mound, at the junction of a footpath with that portion of the drive directly below the Block house. The perils of youth had evidently threatened at various times to destroy the tree, for the trunk gives evidence of an early cleft. But the tree was of sturdy constitution, and three great limbs sprang from the injured trunk, while a dozen or more small ones clustered about the great branches. The result is a trunk fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter at the ground, only fifteen or twenty inches long, and swelling at the forks to fully two feet in diameter. Meanwhile the great roots clutch the mound on which the tree stands as with the grip of a great hand. Outwardly the tree is a perfect cone of dense foliage, and it seems a thorough type of vegetable health.

ST. LOUIS.

Everybody Planning to Visit the Western Metropolis.

A Carnival of Unusual Brilliancy—Six Miles of Illuminated Streets—Seventy-Five Thousand Lights—Other Special Attractions.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The city this evening is a blaze of light. Along over six miles of the business streets 75,000 electric and gas lights are shining through globes of many tints, producing an effect which baffles description, and which exceeds in brilliancy and magnificence anything ever seen in modern days or immortalized by the pens of oriental poets. The city is crowded with guests, and the universal expression of opinion is that great as is the reputation of St. Louis as a carnival city, the metropolis of the west and southwest has annihilated all records this year. In addition to the countless arches and clusters of many-colored globes, there are ten splendid set pieces, in which the latest triumphs of electricity are displayed. The most prominent of these is on Twelfth street, between Washington avenue and Olive. It is a great electrical panorama which opens up with a silent, but overpoweringly eloquent, description of the discovery of America, goes on to show how the country settled up, and concludes with a magnificent burst of light with the words:

ST. LOUIS.
1892.

displayed in bold relief at a height of 150 feet above the heads of tens of thousands of enthusiastic spectators.

At the corner of Broadway and Olive streets, within two squares of the site of the new two million dollar hotel, an enormous globe is suspended in mid air, about as high as the fifth floor of the lofty buildings which adorn the corner. The globe revolves on its axis, and is studded with thousands of incandescent electric light globes which give the exact outlines of the two continents. When lighted up the effect is magnificent, especially when seen at a distance of eight or ten squares.

Over the Grant statue, on Twelfth street, the Stars and Stripes and the Spanish flag are suspended, and here again electricity does the rest. The other set pieces and designs are equally magnificent and daring.

The special illumination nights of the season are: September 1, 3, 5, 15, 22 and 29; October 1, 4, 6, 13 and 20.

The illuminations are but a part of the grand entertainment provided by St. Louis. The great exposition, the only successful annual exposition in the world, opens September 7 and continues with four concerts daily by Gilmore's band of 100 pieces, the greatest aggregation of musical talent ever seen or heard in the west.

The Veiled Prophet will arrive October 1, and will be accorded a military reception. His great annual parade will take place Tuesday, October 4, followed by a grand ball at the Merchants' Exchange hall.

All the railroads are making exceptionally low rates to St Louis during the festivities, a programme of which will be mailed to anyone addressing the Festivities Bureau, St. Louis.

A Curious Stone.

One of the most curious stones in the world is found in Finland, where it occurs in many places. It is a natural barometer, and actually foretells probable changes in the weather. It is called sensakuir, and turns black shortly before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white. For a long time this curious phenomenon was a mystery, but an analysis of the stone show it to be a fossil mixed with clay and containing a portion of rock salt and niter. This fact being known, the explanation was easy. The salt, absorbing the moisture, turned black when the conditions were favorable for rain, while the dryness of the atmosphere brought out the salt from the interior of the stone in white spots on the surface.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Medicine for the Hair.

To brush and brush and still to brush is the best medicine for the hair, remembering always that it is the hair and not the scalp which is to receive this treatment. Upon the brush used depends a great deal. In the first place it must be immaculately clean, and one's brushes should be washed as religiously as is one's face. The comb should be coarse, so that it will disentangle the hair if it is snarled, but if the hair is well brushed the comb really is of very little use. A fine comb is never advised. The brush should have long, soft bristles that go through the hair, taking with them every particle of dust and leaving behind them a glow that is beautiful.—Ladies' Home Journal.

No Change.

"How are you getting along?" asked the farmer of the miller.

"Same old grind," was the latter's reply.—Detroit Free Press.

Pimples
—AND—
Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

S. S. S.

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SHE HAD FORGOTTEN.

Her Right Hand Held Something That Was Missing.

After she had made her purchases and had informed the clerk as to the address to which they should be sent, she picked up her purse with her left hand and placed her parasol across her left arm, gazing the while over the counter and floor as if in search of something else.

"Excuse me, miss," ventured the clerk; "but have you mislaid anything?"

"I am sure I don't know," she replied; "but when I entered the store I am positive that I carried something in my right hand."

"Did you not have your parasol or purse in your right hand?"

"No; for I recollect very distinctly that I carried my purse in my left hand and the parasol on my left arm, as you see them now."

"It is very strange," remarked the clerk with a troubled expression on his face, as he searched under the different pieces of fabric strewn over the counter.

"I can not imagine what it was," she remarked, musingly, as she placed a small gloved hand to her chin and gazed into space. "I am positive it was something, and I feel lost without it."

"I am unable to find any thing here," came the muffled voice of the clerk from under the counter, whither he had dropped a few seconds before with the faint hope of being able to find the missing he knew not what.

"Oh, I know now what it was," she gleefully exclaimed, as a pretty flush overspread her face, "It was this."

As the clerk's head bobbed up from behind the counter, like a Jack-in-the-box, she, with a graceful sweep of her shapely right arm, clutched a handful of her skirt in the back, and smilingly took her departure.—Harvey Brown, Jr., in Life.

Twenty Jumping Toothaches Rolled Into One

Fall far short of inflammatory rheumatism into which its incipient form, unchecked, is prone to develop. Besides, rheumatism if unrelieved is always liable, in one of its erratic leaps, to light on the heart and terminate life. Checkmate it at the start with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also an infallible remedy for malarial and liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness.

IT is an easy matter these days to warm up for any emergency.—Binghamton Republican.

Excursion Rates South.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell excursion tickets Sept. 27th and Oct. 25th, 1892, at the Low Rate of One Fare For The Round Trip, to numerous points in the Southeast, South and Southwest.

For full particulars, maps, time tables, or any other information, apply to agents C. & E. I. R. R., Chicago City Ticket office, 204 Clark St., or to CHARLES L. STONE, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, 415 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

PRIDE often takes a fall; other fellows take a drop occasionally.—Binghamton Republican.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

JACSON says you can take a tramp to task, but you can't make him do it.—Elmira Gazette.

EVERY trace of salt rheum is obliterated by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

WHEN a burglar pries open a safe and does not find a prize, it is a disagreeable surprise.

ANYONE would be justified in recommending Beecham's Pills for all affections of the liver and other vital organs.

THERE is an ocean of difference between a man's rights and his wants.—Galveston News.

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

IF you do not want your feelings hurt keep them out of the way.—Galveston News.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Polishes which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

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OAK HALL, BOSTON,
Are headquarters in U. S. for
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lettered, 44 stars, 20x30, $33.00.
Send for Flag Catalogue and Campaign Catalogue of uniforms, guns, swords, badges, canes, hats, torches. The trade supplied.
FLAGS FOR SCHOOLS A SPECIALTY.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Bile Beans
Small

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 30" and sample dose free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED
(PATENTED)
The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION.
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.—G. 1411.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.
MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.
Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of
St. Jacobs Oil,
was cured. No pain in 18 months.
M. J. WALLACE.

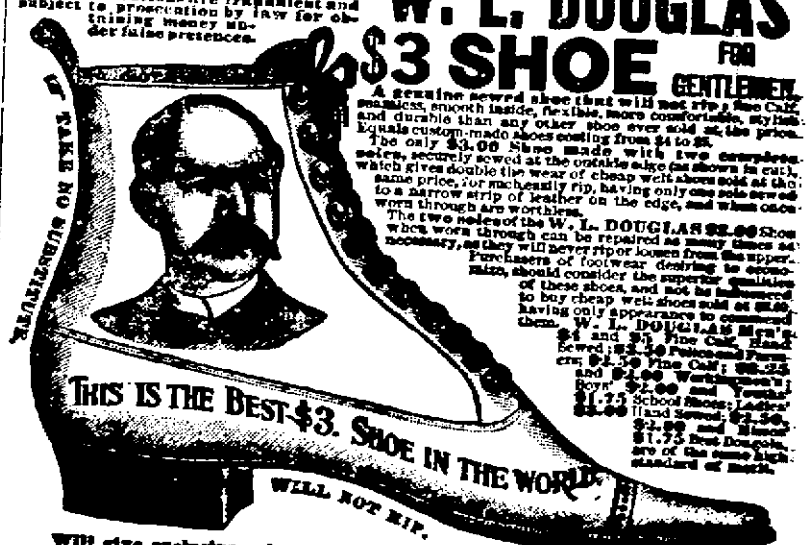
SAINT JACOBS OIL
TRY IT

BRUISES.
PITTSBURG, PA., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87
One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used
St. Jacobs Oil
and was cured in four days.
FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $6.
The only $3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.
The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper.
Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be induced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at $2.50, having only appearance to compare with them. W. L. DOUGLAS Men's $4 and $3 Fine Calf, Hand-sewed; $2.50 Policemen's Extra; $2.25 Fine Calf; $2.00 and $1.00 Workingmen's; Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' $3.00 Hand Sewed; $2.50, $2.00 and Misses' $1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.



Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.
SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

CLOSING OUT

SALE

Having disposed of my business, possession to be given in 30 days, I will, during that time sell off my Entire Stock at . . . . . .

PRICES UNHEARD OF

I recently returned from market where I bought a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods which must now be sold at prices near cost to get rid of them.

A. SIMANSKY.

INSURANCE! : :

JAMES M. HARRIGAN has Life, Accident Liability and Boiler Insurance for sale and is Special Agent for the following companies National Life; Standard Accident; American Casualty. Persons Desiring Insurance Wil do well to see him. None but the best.

H. LEWIS,

Wine, Liquor and Cigar MERCHANT.

Stoltzman Block, - Rhinelander, Wis.

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give me a call and sample goods and prices

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NEW

Clothing Emporium

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"IN IT."

Big Inducements in Clothing

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN **FURNITURE.**

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

ASHLAND MILWAUKEE ROUTE

MILWAUKEE, LAKESHORE & WESTERN RY.

Through Sleeping and Parlor Car Line

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FAST TRAINS

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THE GOGEBIC, PENOKEE AND MONTREAL IRON AND MINERAL RANGES,

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Guide Books, Maps, Time Cards, and full information furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

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WM. SHUMANN,

—Proprietor of—

North Side Meat Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

Shumann's Famous Sausage!

The Best in the City. Try It.

Mason St., Rhinelander.

E. F. KRUEGER,

(Successor to H. RITZMAN.)

Merchant Tailoring

A Good Fit Guaranteed in Every Case,
The Quality of Goods Guaranteed.

I have the services of Mr. A. Danielson as cutter and respectfully solicit of the public a trial.

"The Best for the Least!"

MARTIN & CO.

GROCERS.

"The Best for the Least!"

Opposite First National Bank.

Rhinelander Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For $6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury. During the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on this hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

McINDOE & DANIELS, Resident Surgeon.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN.

Go see the Handsomest pattern in Crockery you've seen since you Left home. . . . . .

"GOLDEN BROWN"

SPAFFORD & COLE.

WALL PAPERS.

J. J. REARDON & CO. has on exhibition for the season of '92 as fine a line of papers as can be shown in Ameri'a

PAPERS

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